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SYMBOLS OF WAR AND PEACE

Roses—the supreme flowers on the Earth—have been the symbol of strife and peace.

Poppies—delicate and sating blooms—emit flashes of phosphorescent light.

The double variety of Mangold.

A bunch of pretty roses—queen of flowers.

Pyrotechnics In Parliament

SEE PAGE 6

The Phantom Limb

BY BETTY GILL

A leading Melbourne neuro-surgeon, Mr. K. C. Bradley, B C E, M B B S., F R A C S., has been appointed by the Australian Services Canteens Trust Fund to undertake special research, particularly into pains in "phantom" limbs. The overall research is designed to alleviate the sufferings of limbless war veterans.

Every effort will be made to discover a treatment to ease that peculiar pain suffered in "phantom" limbs—limbs that no longer exist—and pains in the stump of the amputation. Research will also be made into nerve storms.

An endowment of Rs. 1,60,000 covering a period of three years, has been given for this project, and later the endowment may be extended.

It is believed that Australia is the first country to create a special endowment for research into pains in "phantom" limbs, a problems which is of world-wide importance.

Mr. Bradley, who was a Naval surgeon during the war, is Honorary Assistant Neuro-Surgeon at the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, and lecturer in anatomy at the Melbourne University. He has been engaged for some time on research into the nervous system and has published a number of works on the subject.

On the "phantom" limb research project, he will have the guidance of a panel of eminent members of the medical profession, including Air Vice-Marshal Sir Victor Hurley, president of the British Medical Association of Victoria.

A first consideration will be to remove the misconception held by some people that amputees only imagine the presence of a "phantom" limb and the pain associated with it.

"The phantom limb is a very real thing, indeed", Mr. Bradley said, "We do not know its cause, but we intend, if possible, to find that out and also to discover a cure.

"Sometimes limbless soldiers become depressed solely for the reason that they feel something is wrong with them because they 'imagine' pain. They can also be distressed by their associates' attitude to their malady."

Discussing the research project, Mr. Bradley said that throughout history, as long as people had survived amputation, they had suffered in some way or another from the presence of a "phantom" limb. Some felt pleasure knowing that the "phantom" limb existed. Others suffered pain.

This "phantom" is impressed on the cortex of the brain and when physical action takes place, the impulses still travel to the brain.

Amputees could describe minutely their phantom limb. In the case, for instance, of an armless man, he might state that the elbow was missing, but the wrist and hand still existed. He would know whether the hand was clenched or lax, and could name exactly where the pain existed. Often, limbless persons would forget the limb's non-existence and automatically try to use it.

Mr. Bradley will carry out the first two years of the research project at the medical school of the University of Melbourne and this will be followed by one year's study at a selected institution overseas. Then he will correlate his findings, publishing results of his three years' research to stimulate a greater interest in Australia in amputees.

MOST POISONOUS OF FISHES

The stone-fish is perhaps the most poisonous of all—and the ugliest—with a mass of warty excrescences and a great mouth, sickly green inside. Along the back are thirteen spines, sharp as a needle. Normally these lie flat along the back, but the moment they are touched they stand up, erect and rigid.

Their poison has no known antidote, and causes prolonged agoney, well-nigh unbearable. A number of victims have died; others have been laid up for months with frequently recurring attacks of severe pain, the only treatment being copious injections of opium.

ODDITIES of NATURE • by CHUCK THORNDIKE
the MONGOOSE WAS IMPORTED FROM INDIA TO JAMAICA TO RID THE ISLAND OF RATS—
INSTEAD IT FED ON BIRDS, FRUIT AND POULTRY!
TERMITE TOWERS, OF AUSTRALIA, FACE EAST AND WEST, AND POINT NORTH AND SOUTH-THEY BUILD ON EAST SIDE SO THAT THE MORNING SUN WILL DRY CEMENT-LIKE MIXTURE!
—THANX TO AUSTRALIAN NEWS BUREAU-NEW YORK—
CENTURY PLANTS BLOOM ABOUT EVERY TEN YEARS, THEN USUALLY DIE FROM EXHAUSTION,— AFTER BEARING SEEDS!
the GOLIATH BEETLE SEVEN INCHES LONG, IS THE LARGEST INSECT IN AFRICA! IT WILL EASILY BREAK AN ELECTRIC LIGHT GLOBE IN FLIGHT!

WEEK-END FUN

Doctor: "Now, take a deep breath and say nine, three times."

Willie (after inhaling): "Twenty-seven."

●

"When I get to bed at night, I always see green signals and red signals in front of my eyes."

"Did you ever see a psychiatrist?"

"No, only green signals and red signals."

●

"What are you doing here?" a policeman asked a man pacing the side-walk at two o'clock in the morning.

"I forgot my key, officer," yawned the man, "and I'm waiting for my children to come home and let me in."

●

An Irishman hurried into the public house and said to the bartender, "A pint before the row starts."

He drank that up.

"Another pint before the row starts."

He'd drunk that halfway when the bartender asked: "What row?"

"I've no money," said the Irishman.

●

The small boy was looking at photographs of his parents' wedding in an album. His father described the ceremony and tried to explain its meaning. Suddenly light dawned.

"Oh!" the child exlaimed. "Is that when you got mummy to come and work for us?"

●

Two vacationists, meeting at the first tee of a hotel course, formed a twosome. On the ninth hole one of them said, "That's my wife over there playing with an old bag she dredged up somewhere."

"You took the words right out of my mouth," the other assured him.

●

A kind old gentleman, seeing a small boy who was carrying a lot of newspapers, said: "Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?"

"No—I don't read them," replied the boy.

●

On being interviewed in a radio programme a woman was asked if her husband were a bookworm.

"Oh, no, sir," she replied. "Just an ordinary one."

●

Outside a night club a taxi-driver was hailed by a doorkeeper who packed four very jolly guests into the cab.

"That one on the left goes to Park Lane," he explained. "The one next to him to Jermyn Street. The one on the left front seat goes to Piccadilly, and the fourth to Knightsbridge."

With any understannding nod the taximan drove off. In a few minutes he returned and hailed the doorkeeper.

"Would you mind sorting out these fellows again?" he asked. "I hit a bump in Trafalgar Square."

"Our latest club member comes from Bristol, I hear."

"Yes, he was known as the Severn Bore."

●

"What did the vicar say when your television aerial fell and hit him on the head?"

"Oh, he was very composed. He said: 'Madam, I think you have dropped an "H."'"

●

A hotel guest and her six-year-old son were on the elevator and the operator remarked to the mother: "You have a mighty cute little boy there." And immediately the dignified little boy said calmly, "She knows."

●

"For goodness' sake!" a surprised wife exclaimed to her husband, "Why are you taking a suitcase this morning? Are you going away?"

"No," the husband replied, "But I heard you talking about the church giving a rummage sale; so I'm taking my clothes down to the office until it's over."

●

In the course of a lesson on general knowledge, the teacher asked his class the name of Britain's Prime Minister.

One small boy gave a reply that the P.M., with his manifold burdens, would be the first to appreciate.

"Please, sir," said the boy, "Atlas."

●

The Sunday-school teacher was describing how Lot's wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt, when little Jimmy interrupted. "My mother looked once while she was driving," he announced triumphantly, "and she turned into a telephone pole!"

●

Author Jack London, we are told, once promised an editor a story, but failed to deliver it on time. Finally, the editor sent London a hot note: "Dear Jack,—If I don't receive that story within 24 hours, I'll come and kick you downstairs—and I always keep my promises."

Replied London, "Dear——, If I did all my work with my feet I'd keep my promises, too."

●

Into a fashionable restaurant went a prizefighter and his girl friend and ordered a meal. When they had finished, the waiter presented the bill. The prizefighter paid, then suddenly hit the waiter in the eye.

Outside the pugilist lighted a cigar. "A fine waiter, that chap," he told his girl. "Gave us perfect service. I shall dine there again to-morrow."

"If you thought him such a good waiter," the girl said, "why did you give him that black eye?"

"I like him for a waiter," explained the fighter. "And when I go back there to-morrow I'll have no trouble picking him out."

Cat With The Crimson Eyes

BY KEN KRIPPENE

SOMEWHERE on the loose in these United States are two matched, blood-red rubies worth a king's ransom. Here is a lost treasure which could be in an old trunk in your own attic—or in the very room in which you are sitting!' writes the author in 'Coronet.'

The history of these rubies is a story of blood, murder, and theft. Their origin is lost in antiquity, but they first were known to have been the eyes of a pagan statue in a Korean temple, dating back to the year 167 A.D. During this era the rubies became known as "The Eyes." Then, in the tenth century, Korea suffered a bloody revolution, and The Eyes disappeared.

They appeared next in Turkey in the possession of Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1520 to 1566. Suleiman, so the story goes, fell madly in love with an unemotional blonde from Britain. Hoping to win her over to harem life, the Sultan presented her with the rubies. She took one look at the blood-red jewels and decided to let her emotions thaw. Her decision proved to be her death sentence. Less than six months later, someone entered the harem at night, strangled the sleeping girl, and escaped with the rubies.

Years later, The Eyes reappeared in the magnificent court of Louis XV of France, who placed the jewels around the lovely neck of the beautiful Madame Pompadour, his extravagant mistress.

When the ministers objected to the enormous price the King had paid for the rubies, Pompadour laughingly replied, "After us, the deluge." Her prediction was not far wrong. Before the end of the Seven Years' War, she sold the jewels to a Russian nobleman in order to help finance the tottering French monarchy.

What happened to The Eyes in Russia is unknown, but in 1894, Klaus Gudden, a notorious German gem thief, acquired them. The efficient German police soon learned about the jewels and set a dragnet for him. Finally, Klaus was spotted in the Berlin industrial district, and a guard was posted in the hope he would return.

A few days after, the thief did return, and police closed in. After a chase over rooftops, Gudden was dropped by a fusillade of bullets. But when they searched the body, the rubies were gone.

Three years later, an English gem collector named Michael Graves decided to try picking up the trail of The Eyes, and began a store-to-store, factory-to-factory survey of the neighbourhood in which Gudden had met death.

One day he came to a little ceramic factory. He showed a picture of Gudden to the proprietor and asked if he had ever seen the man.

To Graves' amazement, the factory owner said that Gudden had ordered the figure of a cat specially prepared and glazed. Gudden had examined it carefully while it was still wet and soft from the mold. After the price had been settled, he placed a small "X" on the under-side of the body to identify it, and departed, promising to return for it within a week.

Now Graves knew what had happened to the precious gems. Gudden had hidden them in the soft clay!

Graves asked to buy the cat, but the ceramic-maker shook his head. No, when Gudden failed to return, he had shipped the cat, with hundreds of others, to America.

A few days later, Graves left for America to trace the "Cat with the Crimson Eyes." But the intervening years had made the search almost impossibly difficult. Someone had purchased the cat, never knowing that within its clay body were two rubies worth dol. 500,000.

Lest treasure hunters reading this story start breaking anything faintly resembling a cat, let me reiterate the clues which one must find before going into the cat-wrecking business.

The Cat with the Crimson Eyes is exactly eight inches high from the

(Continued On Page 23)

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Flowers Turn Their Back On Music!

IT is probable that the flowering plants, nowadays the dominant forms, appeared first. The record of flowers is so imperfect that we are not yet able to say which were the first. Some botanists think that trees bearing the catkins, such as we see on oak, hazel, birch and so on, were the most primitive forms.

Here the pollen dust is carried by the wind from the catkins to the female flowers. Others see as the earliest a handsome, conspicuous

BY U. C. CHOPRA

flower something of the type of an Indian lotus.

First-comers

In the Cretaceous epoch, which marked the end of the earth's middle age about 110,000,000 years ago, there had arrived a wealth of forms with reeds, lilies, true palms and the first deciduous trees. Planea, oaks, walnuts, banyans and willows mingled with the more exotic camphor and bread-fruit trees. At the same time appeared in the animal world the bees, which obtain their food from the pollen and nectar of the flowers and by their visits often transfer pollen from one to another and enable seed to be set. The plant stock has since propagated many thousands of species including more than 250,000 flowering plants alone.

The original home of the larkspur is Central China, that of the very fragrant flowers of jasmine Burma. Hudson's Bay in Canada gave us the sunflower and the phlox, and Egypt the lotus. Persia gave the rose (the queen of flowers) to the world, and Mexico and Central America the Christmas Flower.

Fashions In Flowers

In the middle ages, Lilies and Roses, emblems of Virgin Mary, were grown and worn everywhere. In the 15th century the Pink, recently introduced, was the fashionable flower, and in the following century the Sunflower from North America, while the flower of the Baroque period was the tulip from Turkey.

The 18th century was particularly fond of the Hyacinth, which was afterwards displaced by the China Aster and the Chinese Camellia. In the early 19th century the Narcissus, Wallflower and Stock were very popular.

In India the Jasmine, the dainty little flower, is preferred even to the red Champak, being much more elegant to look at and milder in scent, in season, it adorns every woman's coiffure, especially in South India. Its candle white blossoms contrast beautifully with the jet-black of the hair. The most elaborate form in dressing the hair with Jasmine was certainly the 'moggina jade' in the early 20th century.

Carnations are among the most popular blooms in the United Kingdom; over 2,000,000 dozen are bought annually. Nearly £15,000,000 a year is spent in Great Britain on cut flowers, and over 100,000 people are employed in the industry

As National Emblems

Certain flowers are definitely associated with countries. They include the following: England and Rumania, Rose; Persia, Red Rose; Scotland, Thistle; Australia, Golden Wattle; Belgium, Azalea; Switzerland, Edelweiss; Yugoslavia, Lily of the Valley; France, Lily; Hungary, Tulip; Japan, Cherry Blossom; China, Plum Blossom; India and Egypt, Lotus; Germany and Poland, Cornflower, Denmark, Forget-me-not.

All the flowers have their special meanings, of course, and here is a list of the meanings.

Christmas Rose	:—	Consolation and Hope
Winter Aconite	:—	Cheerfulness
Crocus	:—	Gladness.
Daffodils	:—	Honour and esteem
Tulip	:—	Fame.
Rose	:—	Love.
Carnation	:—	Fascination.
Lily and Lotus	:—	Purity and sweetness
Dahlia	:—	Versatility
Daisy	:—	Sympathy.
Marigold	:—	Honesty and cheerfulness.
Jasmine	:—	Courage and amiably.

Flowers Which Are Eaten

The seeds of the sunflower are used by American Indians in making bread. They also furnish food for poultry and cattle, and the oil they contain is valuable for soap and oilcake. Rose leaves boiled in sugar and made into preserve are enjoyed in Turkey.

In India there is greater demand for Rose than any other and it is used in several ways. The most common use of this flower is the manufacture of "Gulkand" (preserve) which is very refreshing, nourishing and cooling during the summer. It has a great medicinal value and is used with various Ayurvedic medicines.

Dried rosebuds, violets and jasmine are candied by Chines cooks, who use a species of lily as a vegetable and for seasoning. Blossoms of the butter tree, prepared in various ways, are eaten by some of the hill tribes of India. The flowers of the banana are appreciated in Japan as a preserve.

Floral Clocks

The opening and closing habits of some flowers are so regular that flower beds have sometimes been constructed, notably in the Princess Street Gardens in Edinburgh in the form of floral clocks, the approximate time being indicated by the open blossoms in particular section of the circle.

Goat's beard, or John-go-to-bed-at-noon, or noonday flower, as it is variously called, is said to shut at noon. It was the golden flower that served the shepherds of olden days as a clock. It was said to open at five o'clock in the morning and close at night in the evening. Similarly the wild chicory, a plant of the dry road sides, flowering from July to October, is said to open its pale blue many-rayed flowers at 8 o'clock in the morning and close them at 4 o'clock in the afternoon: but this is claiming too great a degree of accuracy.

Sound has a marked influence on certain flowers, some of which are more sensitive to the vibrations which are set going than others.

It was found that some hours of dance music, in which there were practically no intervals, all the carnations and cyclamen that decorated the hall inclined away from the players.

Another experiment was then tried. The blooms were adjusted and placed immediately in front of the orchestra and facing it. The flowers without exception again showed their disapproval. There was not one which continued to face the orchestra.

Seeds Live For A Century

There are many authentic records of seeds which have sprouted after resting in a dormant state for a great many years. A distinguished French scientist, A. Becquerel, proved that some seeds could give rise to plants after being kept in a herbarium for eighty-seven years, and it is accepted that Indian Lotus seeds can survive desiccation, lasting a century or more.

Attraction To Insects

Multitude of insects are also attracted by the colour and scent of flowers. During the blooming season the gay gardens and flowering meadows are visited by a great company of insects and butterflies. One can hardly think of winter Jasmine, the most courageous flower of the year, and of golden marigolds, or recall their sweet fragrance, without hearing in fancy the hum of bees and wasps. Naturally the bees do not visit the flowers with any intention of doing a good deed by carrying pollen from one to another. They are going about their own affairs, seeking nectar and pollen for food for themselves and the rest of the community to which they belong.

It has been proved by experiments that bees and butterflies have a colour-

(Continued on Page 22)

"Fulvali" with her floral cargo and native charm has been painted in oil colour by R. V. Pathak and has caught the eye of many in the one-man-show of Pathak's works at the Bombay Art Society's salon this week. Mr. Pathak is shortly leaving for East Africa and Europe on a cultural mission and proposes to give a glimpse of the cross-section of India's art and culture through exhibition of his work.

The "Shepherd Girl" carrying two lambs is the theme of Mr. Pathak's painting. Apart from rural ideology, Mr. Pathak tries to interpret the beauty and the way of life of the village folk. In his one-man-show at the Bombay Art Society's salon, there are 75 pictures including oils, watercolours, tempera, crayon, charcoal and wash drawings, which he has handled artistically and colourfully.

SUMMER
HOLIDAYS
IN THE
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BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
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AT
SAVOY HOTEL
OOTACAMUND
(7500 feet)
BOOK EARLY!
ADS.

SHORT STORY

BY V. G. DESHMUKH

IMMORTAL LOVERS!

THE burning, mid-day sun was a a poor challenge to Hameid! He picked up his green kite and ran out. A dexterous jerk to the thread sent the green patch up in the air.

Hameid's eyes seemed to soar high or dive low along with the flight of the kite. A pure thrill of joy had lit up his face.

Anar was watching him from the window with childlike curiosity. Some unaccountable instinct made her come down to Hameid.

"Let me hold it, Hameid!"

Without so much ss a word he gave over the charge. Anar held the thread and..and to the amazement of Hameid, cut the thread in a split-second and ran into the house followed by the shrieking Hameid!

Anar, however, had disappeared into her home.

Hameid was furious. He picked up a stone and hurled it at the window from where she was watching him before she came down!

This transferred vindictiveness merely smashed the green and purple window panes.

Anar's grand-father jumped out of his hukka-world at that and caught hold of Hameid with remarkable agility for his age. And....and he gave half a dozen good ones on Hameid's back—resounding, convincing stuff at the delivery of which the older generation was a master!

●

How different was the Hameid who was leaving his town to join the college after a few years?

He was immaculately dressed. His movements were conscious and heavy. True, he felt quite unhappy to leave his parents even for higher education and go to a far off city. But to leave Anar—his sweet fiancee was to tear up his own heart!

The two families, good and benign neighbours, had agreed to join this couple in wedlock.

Hameid was smart, sensitive and intelligent. Anar was a real beauty—a rare visitation of charm on so dirty a place as this earth.

Nothing was in the path of happiness of this well-bred couple except the waiting over for a year or so to enable Hameid to complete his studies.

Hamied very quietly pressed into Anar's tender hand, four scented handkerchiefs. With tears in his eyes, he sat in the tonga.

The rickety vehicle moved and in a matter of moments, the place appeared desolate to Anar!

●

The boisterous, romantic college days failed to amuse and attract Hameid. His heart was in that little town near the window with green and purple panes which he had so rashly smashed in his younger days.

He often wrote letters to her. They did not contain all the modern verbal tomfoolery. Hameid wrote:—

"Dear Anar!

"The world is vast. So must be your mind—and heart! Vaster and greater. Then will you understand a little of life.

"Anar! You will call me mad or madly philosophic. But I am sure of our purpose in life. We must create joy everywhere. Kindle sparks of happiness all round and all that as much as we can. Our effort may be little, insignificant and isolated. Never mind! But towards that end you must enrich your mind right from now on...."

Anar showed this letter to her father. She used to snow all his letters to her near and dear ones. She was proud of those philosophic, clean letters.

"What a boy? what a jewel?" her father used to mutter his compliments on reading those words of wisdom.

●

Destiny is a queer thing. It is unaccountable, sublime and at times terrific.

Medical science would fight shy for ever to explain what disease riveted the healthy and robust Anar to bed with a virulent type of fever which no medical man could diagnose.

Everybody ran here and there, brought this and brought that but the eyelids of Anar closed for ever in the small hours of the morning.

Hamied was ignorant of her illness. But he had a queer premonition. Suddenly he developed a tremendous yearning to go back home and meet Anar and hold her fast to his heart! He reached home in the afternoon. Everybody was quiet. None dared to tell him of the ghastly tragedy.

Hameid wondered why a strange pall of quietetude had fallen over the house. Sensing tragedy, he made anxious inquiries, but none spoke.

He came out and looked at the window with green and purple panes. There was not even a crow there!

●

Hameid got immensely annoyed. He wandered away from the town and rested beneath a banyan tree. Sheer exhaustion made him sleep. When he opened his eyes, the sun was about to set.

Bewildered, he rubbed his eyes and walked homewards.

On his way back, his school-friend Abdul saw him from a distance. He ran towards him, full of tears, embraced him and shrieked out, "She's dead! She's dead!"

"Who's dead?" cried Hamied in astonishment. "What? you don't know that Hameid? Anar died this morning...."

Hameid slumped down like a dying man. The shock was too much for him, too sudden, too terrific.

Beside the flowing brook, Hameid and Abdul poured silent, heartfelt tears. Mortal eyes have seldom shed so copious and so bitter tears!

"It cannot be—it just cannot be." Muttered Hamied...."Anar cannot die! So pure a person, so noble a lady, so beautiful and young a girl doesn't die so early...." he continued.

Abdul was speechless. Hamied slowly got up and hurriedly left Abdul with determined steps

●

"Inayat! Take out your tonga. Do as I bid you. Take a couple of spades. Quick! Look sharp! Don't ask me questions: Time is precious!" ordered Hameid to Inayat in a cool, determined and commanding voice.

Inayat who was badly shaken by this sudden spate of commands looked with surprise at Hameid. By jove! He had no courage to look at his bloodshot eyes again.

He obeyed, without so much as a word. He placed the spades out. He shook up his tired horse, harnessed him to the vehicle and in a little time they were out on the road

It was a full moon night The tonga was jogging along, almost grumbling about this unexpected trip

Inayat spoke not a word Hamied was seated behind like a statue. A deathly silence hung about the surroundings.

The air around was bitingly cold. From a distance the flickering flame in the farmers' hut rendered a bizarre touch to the whole scene. Crops nodded their delicate heads in obeisance to the breeze. The wail of a jackal and the far off barking of the village dog gave a final brush up to the dismal site around.

"To the cemetery", Hameid said somehow in a hoarse voice.

Inayat merely nodded his head.

●

Outside the cemetery, the vehicle stopped with a jerk. Hameid jumped down, picking up the spades.

The marble graves had a peculiar, icy and ghostly charm of their own. The trees shook their branches in mourning. The wind whistled through the thickets in an unearthly moan.

"Inayat! Where was she buried?" Hameid almost shrieked. "Here!" said the poor Inayat overcome and enthralled by the quick succession of events.

Hameid began to dig—furiously! "Stop Sir! This is against religion", somehow said Inayat mustering all his strength.

"Hold your tongue, you fool! keep quiet—or else I shall smash your skull!" threatened Hameid.

With demoniac energy and strength, Hameid dug up the earth. With amazing speed he worked.

Half a dozen dozing vultures flapped around!

And....he saw the palm jutting out of that cruel heap of rubble. Oh! So tender and shapely!

Hameid lowered himself in He threw out the earth in heaps. Presently he saw that beautiful bewitching face!

As the full moon cast his lustre from the Heavens straight into the earthly grave below and on that moon-like face, Hameid's heart melted with grief.

The face—even in death—looked so serene, so calm, so dignified. She looked as if she had been fast asleep. Against the ugly background of earth and stone, she appeared to be too lively, living and animate.

He pulled her out. He picked her up and to the utter amazement of Inayat placed her in the tonga.

"Go ahead!"

Inayat was determined to just obey. He whipped the dozing horse

●

And the vehicle moved backwards, with two living persons and a dead one.

"To the haunted house"—were the only words that escaped from Hameids lips as they were negotiating a difficult turn.

Round about midnight, the tonga stopped near a deserted house, reputed to be haunted.

Hameid picked up Anar—or rather her dead body—and went up the creaking flight of steps.

He placed her against a wall, standing, and struck a match. Rats and bandicoots, cockroaches and ants and all the creations of God that inhabit places given up by mortals had made a paradise of it and were moving, running and frisking about at a bewildering speed and in astonishing numbers. From his pocket, Hameid took out and lit up two candles. He took one and went into the adjoining room. It was quieter there. He lit up four candles. He brought Anar into the room and placed her against the wall.

This done, he gave her a long, hearty kiss!

"Dear Anar! I shall pray Allah for a few moments. He will restore you to this earth—and to me."

He sat down, took out the Quran from his coat-pocket and in a reverential pose commenced reading the Quran. He was lost in reading

●

The town police-man on his midnight round was startled to see a light in the haunted house. For full twenty years, he was wont to pass by a lone, dingy house that hour Inayat had, in the meanwhile, quietly bolted homewards, too frightened by the whole affair.

The policeman woke up a couple of men sleeping on the verandah and showed them the queer phenomenon. Those old-timers were also truly wonderstruck.

Hameid prayed and prayed and prayed fervently.

He looked at Anar. Not a muscle moved nor the eyelids winked.

His patience was getting exhausted. He read louder, prayed in a piteous tone. Nothing happened.

"Allah! I have not so much as hurt a fly in my life. Nor did Anar! Then

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Those Interrogation Ordeals

ZBIGNIEW STYPULKOWSKI, a former member of the Polish anti-Nazi underground organisation, describes his experiences in a Soviet prison in this article.

I AM a lawyer, but during the war I was the leader of one of the largest units of the anti-Nazi underground organisation in Poland, and of the free Government of Poland. It was necessary at the end of the war to try to make many arrangements about Russian occupied territory. If we of the underground did not try to do this in a friendly way we felt that Britain and the countries of the West would blame us for non-co-operation.

Russia, you remember, was still an ally of the West and agreements had been made at Yalta. So we felt we had to accept the invitation of Marshal Zhukov to a conference. But when we went to the place to meet him we found, always, that he had gone to a different place. Finally, we were told we should have to go in an aeroplane. We thought we were going to fly west but soon we found that the aeroplane was headed east. But the side-de-camp explained to us that it was all correct, because Marshal Zhukov was now in Moscow. We were not very happy.

In Soviet Prison

When we got to Moscow we were not driven to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs but to a big marble building. One of my friends in the car with me said, quite unaware, "Look, Mr. Stypulkowski, to what a luxurious hotel we are invited." These were the last words I exchanged with my friend for a long time, for I looked up and saw the bars on the windows. It was the famous Lubianka prison. In this prison I was held for seventy days and I was questioned 141 times, often for as much as fifteen hours without respite. They tried to make me confess to crimes against the Russians—but I did not confess. At my trial I pleaded not guilty. I was sentenced to four months in prison for not telling the Russians about plots against the Red Army. I was then in Poland again for some months. The Lublin Government was now in power in Poland. Then I succeeded in escaping to England.

When I arrived in the Lubianka prison I was taken to my cell. The cell was very small; I had a bed and a small table and one chair. There was very little day-light, for the windows were partly covered. Only for a few minutes during the day could I see the light, but I was not allowed to go close to the window.

All night and day a very strong light was on in the cell. The light bulb was fixed at the door, so that it shone straight into my face when I was lying in bed.

Third Degree

After two days I was sent for by the Commissar—the examining magistrate. I had no lawyer with me, I was alone with the Commissar. By him I was interrogated, as I say, 141 times in seventy days. To get to the judge we went a ten-minute walk through stairs, courtyards and endless corridors.

I was led by a giant warder, who held my hands at my back, and clicked all the time with his tongue to make sure that nobody else would be in the corridor, on the stairs, or in the lift as I went by.

If we met anyone I was pushed into a box at the side of the passage with my face to the wall, and held in this position until the other prisoner had walked by.

The judge had, in my opinion, in the first stage of investigation, three tasks. The first was to get from me all the details of my life, and of the life of my family; to judge my intelligence and to find out my weakness, my ambitions and my will-power. The second task he had to perform was to put into my mind the idea that the most important task for me was to defend myself; to be free at any price—that that was my duty for myself and also for my family and for my country. My country, he said, badly needed my support, my work. Finally he had to destroy my mental balance by throwing me constantly from optimism to deep despair.

Least Resistance

All the time I was asked to talk and talk—to talk about everything; schooldays, my opinion about the war, Asiatic problems, and then about Russo-Polish relations in the past and in the future. All the time I had to speak without interruption. If I stopped the judge said: "Go on." If I asked about what I had to say, the judge usually answered: "You know better what you have done—or what you are going to do—than I. You speak about it." I never heard any charge against me, except the general one of sabotage in the rear of the Red Army.

All this time the interrogations—thirty, forty or fifty of them—are not leading to the real subject of the charge. The judge is waiting for the result of the physical pressures, and meanwhile he is working on the psychology of his prisoner.

The physical pressures are as follows: cold, hunger, the bright light and especially sleeplessness. The cold is not terrific. There have been moments in my room in this country when it has been colder, but when the victim is weakened by hunger and by sleeplessness, then the six or seven degrees above freezing point makes him tremble all the time.

During the night I had only one blanket. If I fell asleep, I automatically put my hands under the blanket. But at that moment the warder, who looked every moment through the hole in the door to see what was happening in the cell, would open the door with much noise and whisper: "That is forbidden. You must have your hands on the blanket." Of course, it interrupted my sleep, and my fingers would become stiff.

After two or three weeks, I was in a semi-conscious state. After fifty or sixty interrogations, with cold and hunger and almost no sleep, a man becomes like an automaton—his eyes are bright, his legs swollen, his hands trembling. In this state he is often even convinced he is guilty. He believes what the judge tells him. When I had been summoned perhaps sixty times to the judge I was in an extremely bad state. I suffered very much from scurvy. It was then that the real attack began. The judge knew of my state perfectly well. At 4 a.m. one day he started our discussion by handing me a nicely bound book. The title was 'The Life of Lenin'. We talked about books, for he knew from previous examinations that this was my hobby—I had had a very fine library which was taken from me by the Germans. With this talk he tried to soothe me, and succeeded—I detached myself from the whole of my situation. Then he took my arm, looked in my eyes and said: "I am very sorry for you. I regret very much that you are in such a bad state, and sitting here in this Lubianka prison.

"But I am very happy to be able to tell you that my Government is not interested in having our head or putting you in one of the labour camps in Siberia. On the contrary, we need you because Russia's historical task is to rule over Europe".

He explained that I must convince the Soviet Government that I was a changed man. The only way to do this would be to tell them about my previous activities and the activities of my friends—about the plans of the countries of the West. Many of my friends at this point made the statement he wanted. They believed that they still had the full power of their intelligence and their will-power. But here they were wrong. The judge knew that they were broken men. Their statements usually started with: "Yes, I did not speak the truth, but now I will....." The judge hoped that I would say the same, but when

(Continued on Page 23)

Oratorical Pyrotechnics, Scathing Sarcasm And Sallies Of Satire Blaze Forth When

M. P.S' STAGE PLASSEYS AND WATERLOOS

THE Floor of the Legislatiive Assembly is often utilised by its members for some brilliant, variegated verbal fireworks which make interesting reading. You find that swords are crossed and clash, repartees given and taken, with the quick flashes of rapier thrusts. A cynical remark sometimes is so devastating as to destroy the whole super-structure of an argument.

Some are good-humoured and mildly amusing, others are hilariously uproarious in their novelty or ludicrousness. Some are very witty and so apposite as to silence the opponent and make him speechless and crest-fallen. Others, though provoked, get it back with bang of a boomerang.

I was personally a witness to these debates and pyrotechnics of its members in 1939, while the Income-tax Amendment Bill was piloted through the Assembly. For my own delectation I had made a collection of these which, at the persuasion of a few friends, I am now sharing with the public. I hope they derive the same delight and entertainment as I had enjoyed at the some of the verbal fireworks displayed on either side the Congress and the alien Government and much ingenuity and skill was spent in formulating attacks and building up defence.

S. V. CHETTY (Member) "The professed object of the Hon'ble Finance Member in bringing the measure is to put down tax-dodging. I quite realise that the Hon'ble Finance Minister comes from a place where tax-dodging is a fine art".

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "In India it is a business."

S. V. CHETTY (Member): "Discrimination seems to be the feature of the Income-tax Law. Please for goodness' sake compare and contrast the United Kingdom Law with this law in many of its provisions. Sir, in the first place it looks as though it ought to oe taken as a well-admitted presumption that every Indian is a dishonest man, that every Indian is a tax-dodger, that every Indian is interested in keeping the true state of affairs concealed and that there should be neither privacy due to him nor confidence reposed in him. Otherwise how do we justify the provision of empowering the Income-tax Officer to enter the premises of a possible or assessee would be assessee and demand inspection of accounts?"

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "We only keep one set of books there".

S. V. CHETTY (Member): "That means that the second set of books has not been discovered in the United Kingdom".

S. V. CHETTY (Member): "The wearer knows where the shoe pinches and so long as Finance Minister is an Englishman, I am sure no shoe would pinch him."

SHRI PRAKASH (Member): "Give him a Chinese Shoe and it will pinch him."

SHRI PRAKASH (Member): "Sir, a quarter of a century ago, a tired Don at Cambridge, at the end of a long series of lectures on political science, told a class of students, even more tired themselves, that the man was still to be born who was fond of paying taxes. He little knew that not more than a few hundred yards away from where he was standing, there was a young man studying, not political science, but mathematics and preparing not to be a Don, but to be an administrator of men—what is euphemistically called a Civil Servant, who was already been born and who was anxious and eager to pay taxes."

SHRI PRAKASH (Member): "My Hon'ble friend Dr. D. (a nominated member) not to be outdone by his master, has offered to put in the field an army of Bachelors-in-Law who would see to it that we, in this country, keep the strict and narrow path of righteousness, as sharp as razor's edge. My Hon'ble friend Dr. D. who is a happy cross between Cerebral Surgery and Gladstonian eloquence, forgot that what the country needs is not Bachelors-in-Law—of them we have plenty—but bachelors IN FACT; for if only we had BACHELORS in fact, men who could be real sex-dodgers there would be no tax-dodgers left at all."

Interrupted by K. AHMED (a short, round, fat man).

SHRI PRAKASH (Member): "My Hon'ble friend Mr. K. Ahmed, is trying to say something. Sir, I know that my Hon'ble friend gave a tip to the artist who made the great picture in the advertisement of Michelin Tyres, but can give no tips to me."

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "You are in a position to know that that is not so—that I do not see that...."

SHRI PRAKASH (Member): "Well I do think that you see more of the mote in other people's eyes than the beam in your own."

SHRI PRAKASH (Member) "Then there is the clause about the Double Income-tax Relief of which we have heard much and which I do not understand at all. What I am told is that there will be QUID PRO QUO of about a crore and half, for a lakh and a half. That reminds me of another story."

K. AHMED (Member): "You are really a story-teller".

SHRI PRAKASH (Member): "There was a young bride, Sir, who came to her husband's house for the first time. Amongst the Hindus there is a custom specially in those families where there is 'purdah', that a bride when

BY R. K. DALAL

she first comes to the house is unveiled, friends and relatives come and see her face for the first and perhaps the last time. On that occasion they make presents to the bride. So this new bride came and the Deputy Commissioner of the District wanted to be very friendly and came with his wife see the face of the new bride and gave her Rs. 4 as a present. Then, Sir, the father-in-law was very much touched and said to himself and every one else: "This magistrate is a paragon of perfection; he keeps good relations with Indian friends". He was wondering how he could pay back in gratitude to this District Magistrate. And so he asked, "What can we do for you?" The Magistrate said: "Oh, is that your tribue?" "Why not see the face of my own wife for the first time and make presents to her. "And not only did the father-in-law but the whole of the bridal procession made a present of Rs. 4 each for the pleasure of casting their eyes for the first time on the beautiful face of the District Magistrate's wife. So instead of Rs. 4 he got many a four rupees. So if in this Double Income-tax Relief we are going to pay a crore and a half, I think we had better not show the face of our brides."

SIR H.P. MODY (Member): "Mr. President, Income-tax payers may be divided into three categories: dishonest, not quite honest and fools. By fools I mean those innocent-minded people who declare their full income and pay up without a murmur.... The Income-tax Bill before the House is calculated to sharpen the wits of the dishonest and to worsen the lot of the innocent.

"There is a principle which is held as one of the greatest principles of British Criminal Jurisprudence and that is that it is better that a hundred guilty men should escape than one innocent man should be condemned. "The Bill before the House is based on a different principle altogether and there is that it is better that a hundred innocent men should suffer than one guilty man should escape".

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "Rubbish!"

SIR H. P. MODY (Member): "What is rubbish? I agree that the principle is rubbish."

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "I do not want to interrupt the Hon'ble member: but if he had attended our debates rather more frequently, he would have found that an answer was given to his question on an earlier occasion'.'

SIR H. P. MODY (Member): "If my Hon'ble friend had given the actual answer, probably it would have been shorter. If I had been present in the House as often as he has, I am quite sure I would have had to go to sleep on many occasions; but in any case he is obliged to be here, and I am not. Why should I be here and listen to the discussions when the sum and substance of it all is that my throat is to be cut? Am I to add to my agony by listening to all kinds of arguments as to why I should be executed?"

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SIR H. P. MODY (Member): "If the poor people are harassed in the Income Tax Department I can only put before the House in the language employed by a shopkeeper of Julliundar.

"Opened a petty shop without experience, only the last year; no gain, rather loss of capital. Income taxed for income of Rs. 1,200. Good God! Poverty and starvation facing. Exercising utmost economy. Trying invention of any means by which body can live without food, still a failure. Disposing of old members and stopping further generation by living alone forced by public laws".

SIR H. P. MODY (Member): "If the principle of Clause 4 is to penalise the many for the sins of the few, why does not the Finance Minister carry the principle in the domain of public morality? There are people who carry on flirtations in public parks. Why does not my Hon'ble friend come forward with legislation which would compel every couple which goes about for a stroll to be followed at a respectable distance by a policeman, following my Hon'ble friends over there, when they stroll about in the parks.

"Income-tax Law, being what it is, is it any wonder that there are people who keep three sets of books; one set for themselves, another for their partners and a third for the Income-tax Department?"

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "Other members have delivered slashing attacks on Provisions which are no longer in the Bill. Dr. Deshmukh did a great deal of that and emitted a great many other inaccuracies too. I believe that Dr. Deshmukh is a distinguished surgeon, but I am bound to say that if he is not more accurate in the use of the knife than he is in his debates in this House, he will not need to have any contact with the Income-tax Officer and certainly his patients won't. Dr. Deshmukh's extreme attitude reminds me of the story of the criminal in the dock who was asked whether he objected to any of the jury. 'Object! I object to the whole lot of them."

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GRIGG (Finance Minister): "I wish I we

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH (Member): "I would like you to be dumb."

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DR. G. V. DESHMUKH (Member): "I am sorry, I disappointed the Hon'ble Finance Minister. I have a great deal to say about it. He must have realised by now."

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "You tell me so."

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH (Member): "Whatever I tell you, you can believe blindly."

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "Not about Income-tax, I assure you."

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GRIGG (Finance Minister): "I am afraid the Hon'ble member has not read the bill. The word "discovers. (which he wants) is already in the Bill."

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH (Member): "The bill has been changed so many times that I can go only upon what has been supplied to me."

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "The Hon'ble member had better mistrust what is supplied to him."

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH (Member): "I am not in the habit of conferring privately with any Government Member on the opposite side, and, therefore, I can only go by the printed matter which has been supplied to me. The Hon'ble Minister will perhaps excuse me if I don't have any private conference."

GRIGG (Finance Minister): "I can excuse him, but I do not think he ought to be excused for not reading the Bill and making observations on it before he reads the Bill."

'TRANSLATION FROM THE CHINESE'

Her block in 'The Washington Post'.

PINCH OF SALT MADE OUTSIZE MAN

Eighteen-year-old Brian Hayes, of Barnton, Cheshire, presented the War Office with a problem when he joined the Army recently. For Brian is 6 ft. 4 in. tall and weighs 19 stone 8 lb. He baffled the quartermaster's stores because no uniform could be found to fit him.

So while one was being specially made for him, Brian was able to go home on unexpected leave. Brian's mother, who is very proud of her strapping son, gives an unusual reason for his size. A pinch of salt was always put in his feeding-bottle when he was a baby.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

BELATED DISCLAIMER

Belgian Administration Shows Queer Mentality

LAST week I had referred to the repudiation of the Congo Miniature Sheets by the Belgian Postal Administration. Two points stand out clearly. Firstly that the issue is a purely private one, and secondly that it has been created with the "disapproval" of the Department.

The stamps which the Belgian authorities now repudiate are the so-called "message" sheets, which were shady in the first instance and are now even more so because they have been supplied with a COMPLETELY UNAUTHORISED overprint purporting to turn these spurious labels into U.P.U. issues. But before I deal with the latter, a word needs to he said about the "Message" affair.

When Belgium was over-run by the Germans during the last war, the Congo used stamps that were printed in London. Along with these stamps, which showed designs of native masks, etc., there were printed miniature sheets of one stamp of the set per sheet.

These sheets were not ordinarily available to the public, but were distributed to the subscribers of a news-sheet of the Resistance movement which was called "The Message". The sheets themselves are termed "Message Blocks."

Easy Way Out

At the end of the war, these miniature sheets fetched high prices on the continent, but when their unofficial character became known, they immediately depreciated in value. When the dealers in Belgium found surplus stock on hand and no way of disposing of it, they hit on the simple but effective expedient of overprinting the sheets (there are twelve to the set) with the legend "75th Anniversary of the UPU—plus 100 francs" in the sheet margins. This is the rubbish that is being palmed off on the credulous as "Congo U.P.U."

There is a question that might profitably be put the postal authorities. How exactly could these "sheets" be printed? The printing was carried out under the orders of the "Society of Cultural Works", and however laudable be a private association and however charitable its motives, the fact remains that the issues of stamps is—or should be—the monopoly of the Government AND OF NO ONE ELSE.

The case under discussion is equivalent to the Government of India allowing a private group to issue the "Archeological" series in miniature sheets with fancy inscriptions and in any quantity desired.

And if there are still wishful thinkers who believe that these sheets are postal issues, they might be reminded that—having been disowned—they cannot be used to prepay postage. Which, in case the Belgians have forgotten, is what a postage stamp is supposed to do!

Disgraceful Record

I suppose that of a country with the recent philatelic record of Belgium, anything may be expected. But these labels will never earn a mention in the catalogue—one can, at least be certain of this much—and the saps who paid out good hard cash to the tune of several pounds per set will have poor consolation now that the Belgian Post has belatedly passed on the buck, and announced that they are unauthorised.

But the peculiar part of this disgraceful affair is the attitude of the Belgian Administration, who apparently believe that having denied all responsibility, and expressed their "disapproval", the matter is off their hands. It is not quite as simple as all this, for it seems unbelievable that a private organisation like the "Society of Cultural Works" can overprint what they like on stamps and get off with an extremely half-hearted rebuke. If, as is claimed, the manufacture of these bogus labels was carried out without the Administration's sanction, then the least this Administration can do is launch a vigorous prosecution against the guilty parties.

Why Not These?

Incidentally, if any one feels like having my own U.P.U. stamps, I shall be glad to take the current 3 pies stamp and overprint it "U.P.U." with a skull and crossbones and a surcharge of ten rupees. The stamps will be on sale to subscribers at ten dollars a set, and as a special introductory offer, I might even run off a few "rare errors" ad lib. Overprinting can be done in several colours, so just send along your choice. And, by the way, if any Belgian dealers feel like applying, they may obtain the stamps at a special concession. After all, they showed me how to run this racket!

Not Much Time Remains

I HAVE said it before and I am saying it again. If you do not already have a few copies of the current Great Britain "Pound" in fine used condition, get them without further delay, because it is being replaced in two months. The stamp may or may not skyrocket, but there is not a ghost of a chance that it will be obtainable at under face in a year's time. Refer to the catalogue, and you will see that stamps of the same face that had a much longer period of currency are now selling at eight and ten times face.

Even taking into account the large number used in these days of air mail parcels, the fact still remains that there are barely sufficient to go around in anything like collectible condition. At one time they could be picked up in this city at a couple of rupees or less.

Now the price is much higher, while in London, this item is already fetching over half face, and is in great demand. But also note one thing: see that the cancellation is not a thick smudge but a small metal postmark, and not oval, but ROUND.

Although what I have said of the £1 applies in much lesser degree to the 10 sh., this is also liable to prove a good item in a few years' time, and should give a neat profit if bought at the prevailing rates. Again, take only perfect copies. Trouble in getting a nameless stamp better than having an eyesore in the collection later.

WATCH OUT!

The G.B. Pound is obsolescent, and should be picked up soon. But not in the condition illustrated! For most copies have smudgy obliterations and damaged perfs due to parcel post use. Fine copies will command a good price in the future.

G.P.O. TURNS HAWKER

THE Philatelic Bureau of the G. P. O. has now put "First Day Covers" on sale, thus turning into stamp dealers. There are several interesting aspects to this matter. I personally have nothing whatever against these Bureaux as long as they are run on certain specified lines.

Unfortunately, there is always the tendency to make too much of a good thing, and all manner of abuses creep in, so that instead of being a help to the harried collector, as originally intended they turn into an unmitigated nuisance. A place where the philatelist can **putter around and pick his specimens without giving the clerk a headache is all to the good.**

But a bureau should be confined to the sale of unused stamps. And by unused stamps I mean ones that can be affixed in the right amounts on letters and sent through the post. The Bureau could, of course, make itself useful and apply a light postmark. But it should remain aloof either from cancelling stamps that have not been affixed to envelopes or —as has happened in the present instance — from putting on sale at a later date "First Day Covers" made several days previously.

There is an enormous difference between a stamp on a letter being cancelled by an official and the case where a Government sells A CANCELLED STAMP at the full face value of a specimen that has been undefaced. This selling of used stamps — whether termed "F.D.C." or anything else, the stamps ARE used—must be left in the hands of the trade.

From First Day Covers staggered a few days to cancelling whole sheets with a special cachet is but a single step, and one that has been taken by several countries on the Continent with consequent loss of reputation.

Collectors will not grudge the small extra amount that might be necessitated through having to buy covers from dealers. And I am not saying all this in the interests of the professional, but because the method adopted by the post office is basically wrong.

The present case is tantamount to "backdating" stamps, a thing no reputable Postal Administration would allow. The correct thing to do would be to take advance orders from either the trade alone or from both the trade and individual collectors, and post the covers on the day of issue or hand them over after defacement. The charm of First Day Covers lies in the fact that they WERE issued on the first day, and are thus correspondingly scarce. If one can walk into a Philatelic Bureau after a couple of months and purchase a first day cancellation, the latter has no more worth or curiosity in fact it has far less because it is deliberately created than an ordinarily used stamp. The latter has at least borne a message through the post. The made-to-order "F. D. C." has not

COLONIAL TIT-BITS

NEW BERMUDANS: Bermuda is planning a new set of pictorials and a competition has been organised for the designs. Ten designs are required, and a total of £ 550—£ 55 for each design—is offered. Various aspects of the life of the place are to figure on the stamps, among the suggested themes being the Bermuda lily, a Bermuda dinghy, representations of the "Perot Postmasters", and Sir George Somers' ship 'Sea Venture."

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Cyprus Changes: There is to be a change in the stamps of Cyprus. The 3 piastre, for which there is now no postal use, is to be supplanted by a new 4p value identical in colour, design and format with the existing 3p. The colours of the current ½ and 1½ piastre stamps will be interchanged, so that the ½p is now to be in violet and the 1½p in green.

In the printing released on Feb. 8th at the Crown Agents, the 2c goes back to pref. 13 by 14, and the 96c comes in a new perf (13 x 14). The colour of the latter value has rather more brown and less purple in it than the last printing. Now is the time to get the current perf. of the latter value if it is still missing. These George VI perfs have a queer way of shooting up unbeknown to anyone!

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Fiji Health Designs: Fiji has announced the designs of its new "Health" stamps. The 1d value—raised by a like surcharge — will show a group of lads bathing, and will be in brown. The 2d plus 1d will show a Fijian footballer. The stamps will be recess printed by Bradbury Wilkinson, and will bear a portrait of the king surmounted by a crown.

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Montserrat Definatives: A new definative set is in the offing for Montserrat. All the designs will include the portrait of the king surmounted by the crown. The order for the stamps has been placed with Bradbury Wilkinson, and the set ranges in value from 1c to dol. 4.80. The designs and denominations are: 1c black and dol. 2.40 black and green, Government House; 2c green and dol. 1.20 green and blue, Cotton Cultivation; 3c pale grey, Map of the Presidency; 4c red and 24c red and green, Picking Tomatoes: 5c lilac and 12c blue and brown, St. Anthony's Church; 6c brown and dol. 4.80 black and purple Badge of the Presidency; 8c blue and 60c black and red, Cotton ginning.

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CANBERRA: Four stamps are to be issued to commemorate Australia's 50 years of Federal Government. Two will be, of 3d denomination, red, and carying alternate portraits of Sir Edmund Barton and Sir Henry Parkes, pioneers of Federation. A blue 5½d stamp will depict opening of the first Federal Parliament on May 9 1901 by the then Duke of York, who become King George V. The fourth stamp (1/6d) will be brown and will show Parliament House at Canberra.

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Make a note of May 3rd. On this day Great Britain will issue 11 stamps. Among the low values there will be ½, 1, 1½, 2 and 2½d stamps, the colours being orange, blue, green, red and brown, respectively. The special commemoratives for the Festival of Britain will also be placed on sale this day.

Of the definatives, which are due to be issued on the same date to supercede the current high values the colours will most likely remain the same, although the designs will be altered. Values are those of the current set: 2/6, 5/-, 10/- and £1/-.

Food Subsidy Will Not Be Discontinued

Minister's Assurance In Bombay Council

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. Dinkarrao Desai, the Civil Supplies Minister, stated in the Bombay Legislative Council today that the Bombay Government did not propose to discontinue food subsidy as it would bring about a steep rise in the prices and give a fillip to large-scale blackmarketing and profiteering in foodgrains.

He said that the Government of India had proposed to restrict food subsidy to the four major cities of the State only. Despite repeated representations by the Bombay Government, the Central Government had thought it fit not to revise their policy. The time had come therefore, he said, to review the policy of food subsidy.

The Civil Supplies Minister stood firm on his ground that de-control policy at this stage would spell disaster to the whole country. He said that some sort of control over distribution was necessary to see that the foodgrains, cloth and other necessities of life reached the consumers.

Replying to the charge of discrimination made in the matter of milk distribution in the city, the Minister said that door-to-door distribution of milk was tried at Marine Drive only as an experiment, and, now, Government proposed to do away with this system as it had proved a failure.

The Minister was replying to a debate on the supplementary demand under the head "Civil Supplies Department" in which several members participated.

Mr. O. C. Modi expressed the view that the food policy of Government was not at all rational.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia made the charge against Government that they had made a discrimination in the matter of milk distribution by selecting the fashionable locality of Marine Drive for door-to-door distribution. He suggested to Government to utilise the surplus milk of Aarey Milk Colony to have mobile canteens to supply milk drinks and ice creams which might help the prohibition drive. He, however, wanted uniformity in distribution.

Mr. M. H. Gopi asked for modification of Government's procurement policy so as to enable the farmer to retain sufficient foodgrains with him both for his personal use and as seed for the next harvest.

Mr. V. S. Dongre commended the scheme introduced by Government for the award of prizes to farmers in the Grow More Food campaign. Mr. Abdul Latif, Mr. S D. Patil, Mr. Sadashivrao Benadikar also spoke.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, who is also in charge of Education, claimed that the amount spent on the primary education in this State at present was five times more than four years ago. He told the critics that the present scale of salaries to primary teachers in the State was much higher than that of any other State. Government would like to increase it still further, but they had to take into consideration other factors also. Government was anxious to increase the number of primary schools in the State. They wanted to have as many more primary schools within the shortest possible time. Government did not therefore believe that large-scale expenditure on big buildings to accommodate these primary schools would help the matter very much. Government bore more than 96 per cent of primary education expenditure in this State, he said. He, however, stated that the finances were not sufficient for the introduction of physical education in primary schools, but Government had not altogether given up the idea.

Mr. P. I. Rahimtoola wanted an increase in the salaries of primary teachers. Mr Abdul Latif also spoke.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Finance Minister, replying to the criticism on the supplementary demand of ten crores and nineteen lakhs of rupees said that the bulk of demand arose as a result of directive of the Audit-General from the Centre for the re-classification of expenditure under various heads. In fact, he said, they were not at all new demands. In future, he added, these items would be split up under more heads. Mr. B. N. Karanjia complained that in the budget the repayment of loans to the Central Government for housing programme was not at all shown.

Speaking on the supplementary demand for the Home Department, Mr. B. N. Karanjia asked for more launches to guard the frontier outposts to prevent smuggling of liquor from the Portuguese possessions.

Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister, said the co-operation from the members of the House would help much more than mere addition of launches in putting an end to smuggling of liquor.

13 Days To Debate Budget Demands

NEW DELHI, March 17. (PTI): Thirteen days from March 26 to April 10, 1951 have been allotted for the discussion of general budget demands for grants in Parliament.

The time table is as follows: Defence March 26, Education and Health March 27, External Affairs March 29; Works, Production and Supply and National Resources and Scientific Research March 29; Rehabilitation March 30; Commerce and Industry March 31 and April 2; Transport and States April 3; Home Affairs and Labour April 5; Food and Agriculture April 6 and 7; Information and Broadcasting and Communications April 9; and Finance April 10.

MAHABLESHWAR—POONA BUS

Luxury Service

With the commencement of the Mahableshwar season the luxury bus service of the State Transport, between Poona and Mahableshwar, is being resumed. With effect from March 18 one luxury bus will be operated between Mahableshwar and Poona Railway station at the following timings:-

Poona	..... D.	0.6.00
Shriwal	.....A.	07.20
	..... D.	07.30
Wai	..... A.	08.30
	..... D.	08.35
Panchgani	..... A.	09.10
	..... D.	09.15
Mahableshwar	..... A.	09.45
Mahableshwar	..... D.	10.40
Panchgani	..... A.	11.10
Wai	..... A.	11.45
	..... D.	11.50
Shirwal	..... A.	12.45
	..... D.	12.55
Poona	..... A.	14.55

(A —ARRIVAL —D — DEPARTURE)

The Poona Mahableshwar timing is connected with the 1st night passenger train ex-Bombay reaching Poona. The Mahableshwar Poona timing is connected with Ex-Poona train for Bombay at 14-45 hrs (Janata Express) and 15-00 hrs. (Poona Express).

Arrangements have been made to reserve up to 15 seats at Bombay Central (S.T.) Stand between the hours 06.00 hrs a.m. to 06.00 p.m. for passengers from Bombay who would like to board the bus from Poona. The reservation fee will be Rs. 0-4-0. Reservation arrangements at Poona and Mahableshwar have also been made, details of which can be had from the In-charge at the respective stations.

The fare from Poona-Mahableshwar will be Rs. 5-8-0 for adults and Rs. 2-12-0 for children between 3 years and 12 years.

Further particulars, if required, may be had from the In-charge, Bombay [illegible] Stand (S.T.).

TWO KILLED IN FACTION FIGHT

Ban On Weapons In Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, March 17 (UPI): Two persons were killed and two injured in a fight between two parties armed with sticks and axes in the village of Degaon, five miles from Sholapur, yesterday.

A posse of armed police force was sent to the village for the maintenance of peace. Most of the rioters are reported to be absconding.

The District Magistrate of Sholapur has banned the use of the lathi, kathi and other deadly weapons in public places of Sholapur by a special order under the District Police Act, Sec. 42, during the week beginnnig March 20.

Carrying of torches, shouting of objectionable and obscene slogans, throwing mud and coloured water on any man in public streets have also been banned, throughout the district.

Polish Minister Relieved Of His Post

LONDON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Polish Foreign Minister M. Modzelevski, was relieved of his post by President Bierut "on his own request," the Polish news agency reported today.

Dr. Stanislav Skazeszevski was appointed in his place.

The report received in London Saturday said the resignation was due to "bad health."

Six Killed In Explosion

SALEM, March 17, (PTI): Six persons, including a woman and a child, were burnt to death following an explosion in a gunpowder factory at Kottamattupatti village about ten miles from here on Thursday.

A case under the Explosives Act has been registered and the police are making investigations.

TWO ROASTED ALIVE

SECUNDERABAD, March 17 (UPI): Two persons were roasted alive in a fire in Pathariapad village, near Khammam, in Warangal District, on the 14th night, according to reports received here. A large number of houses were completely destroyed in the conflagation.

Terrorists Burn Down House

SECUNDERABAD, March 17 (UPI): A gang of terrorists is reported to have burnt the house of Mr. Narsing Rao, landholder, in village Peddapet, in Adilabad District, on March 8, according to information received here.

The gangsters also burnt down stocks of grains and other valuables estimated at Rs. 50,000.

The same night, the gang burnt down the forest rest house in Riali village.

Two Killed In House Collapse

ROME March 17 (PTI-Reuter): At least two people were killed and fifteen injured when a five-storey building collapsed today in a thickly populated quarter of Rome.

Socialists Arrested

CUTTACK, March 17 (PTI): Eight workers of the Socialist Party have been arrested at Udala in Mayurbhanj district for having held a "demonstration against monopoly of forest products, according to a report received by the Orissa Socialist Party office here.

FARMERS USE LOANS TO BUY GRAMOPHONES

Socialist Charge In Bombay Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY Government's agrarian policy was under fire from various angles in the State Legislative Assembly today.

Resuming his speech on the cut moved by him overnight to discuss the failure of Government's Grow More Food Campaign, Mr. M. M. Bhaiji stated that the money spent on the campaign was being wasted.

It was found in various cases he said that the loans advanced to the farmers were not utilised for the purpose for which they were given. For instance, money given to a farmer for the purchase of a bullock was utilised for buying a gramophone. Similarly seeds purchased from the finances obtained from Government were sold in the blackmarket instead of being used on the land itself. The result was that the overall food production had not increased.

Mr. Bhaiji asserted that the failure of the campaign could be borne out from the fact that Government were ultimately compelled to reduce the quantum of individual ration from 12 oz. to 9 oz. He felt it would have been better if Government had carried on the campaign in a restricted area only. If their efforts had borne good fruits they could have extended the area of their experiment.

Mr. Govindram Deshpande, Congress, opposed the cut motion. He said that the campaign had been progressing satisfactorily, and cited figures to indicate that more land had been brought under cultivation. He affirmed that Government had done everything within their power to encourage the agriculturists. He added that in spite of these efforts a difficult food situation had arisen in the State, it was purely due to reasons which were beyond their control.

COLLECTIVE FARMING

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Socialist, urged for a complete overhaul of the existing land tenure system and remodelling of it in such a way as to make the tiller of the soil feel that the land belonged to him. That way alone, he believed, they would be successful in increasing the food production of the State. He added that only collective farming on a scientific basis would be able to achieve desirable results.

Mr. Khedgikar also complained of favouritism in the distribution of Tagai loans and appealed to the Government to look at the whole problem from a larger perspective.

Mr. M. H. Shah, Congress, said that giving various aids to the farmers were by themselves not sufficient. Government officials had to see to it that those aids were actually utilized for the purpose of increasing food production.

Mr. Shah said that more food could not be grown on mere sentiment or pious wishes but on sound economic principles. To get the best out of the farmers, it was necessary to see that they were supplied with all their necessities of life at reasonable prices. Unless this was done, it was impossible to get the best out of them.

Mr. Bhogilal Lala urged that they should consider the food production drive in relation to the growing population of the State.

Discussion on the cut motion had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Earlier Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, submitted to the House the report of the Select Committee appointed last month to consider the Bill to provide for the separation of executive and judicial functions in the State and to suggest amendments on the same. The report will come up for consideration of the House next week.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

HINDU: Fralgu Shud 10, 2007
MUSLIM: Jamadi-ul-Akher 9, 1370
PARSI: Meher 17, 1370
SUNRISE 6-46 a.m.,
SUNSET 6-49 p.m.
HIGHTIDE 07-19, 21-36,
LOWTIDE 03-08, 14-02.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY CITY SOCIAL EDN. COMMITTEE: Distribution of literacy certificates, Modishet Chawl, Ambewadi, Parel Tank Rd., 10 a.m.

STUDENTS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: Annual genl. meeting Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya Memorial Hall, Nowroji Seth St., Thakurdwar, 4-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, KALYAN: Laying of corner stone of Free Eye Hospital, 5 p.m.

HOME GUARDS BOMBAY, DIV. NO. I: Social gathering at Divisional H. Q., Dhobi Talao, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVL. HINDU SABHA: Celebration of 70th birthday of Dr. N. B. Khare, Chaupati, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture 'Meaning of Spring Equinox', Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

There will be Indian Music at the Victoria Gardens today from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. The music is by Mr. R. N. Bhanderkar.

HOLI PRECAUTIONS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of the coming Holi Festival, the Commissioner of Police has issued an order prohibiting for seven days, from March 22, in Greater Bombay, the public utterance of obscene cries or slogans or singing of obscene songs. The order also prohibits the use of gesture or mimetic representations and the preparation, exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards or of any other object or thing which may be of a nature to outrage morality or decency, or which may probably inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes or incite to the commission of an offence to a disturbance of the public place or to a resistance to or a contempt of the law or of a lawful authority. Processions or assemblies of persons with the object of creating noise or shouting obscene slogans or singing of obscene songs are also prohibited.

Those contravening the order are liable to prosecution and, after conviction, to punishment with imprisonment, which may extend to one year but not, except for reasons to be recorded in writing, less than four months, and also to fine.

Indo-Thai Wireless Rates

BOMBAY, Saturday: A telegraphic notification says that India-Thailand wireless circuit opened for international traffic from March 15th and the rates are same as for Thailand.

KRIPALANI DENIES PRESS REPORTS

NAGPUR, March 17 (PTI): Acharya J. B. Kripalani has denied reports appearing in a section of the press about the dissolution of the Congress Democratic Front.

In a letter to Mr. B. N. Saoji, editor of "Chawhata", a Marathi weekly of Nagpur, Acharya Kripalani said: "You must not listen to what appears in the press about the Front being dissolved. The Front continues its activities as usual.Unity Resolution must not confuse our friends. After all, we want a better order of things. It is not unity at the top that would improve things. The Congress and the Government have to act and I see no signs of their action as yet."

Australian Parliament To Be Dissolved

CANBERRA March 17 (PTI-Reuter): Australian Governor-General Mckell today granted Prime Minister *Menzies* request for a double dissolution of Parliament.

ACCENT ON REALISM

Pathak's Paintings Show Superb Colour Scheme

The work presented by Mr. R. V. Pathak in his one man show is varied and interesting. It reflects keen sense of observation, depth of study and studiousness on his part. Mr. Pathak has followed the style which is "unobtrusive" but which lays accent on realism and, therefore, on directness of appeal.

Resistance, on the part of the artist, to the temptation to indulge in experiments is likely to be considered as a fault in some quarters; but against it, is the fact that the work of an artist should be judged on its own merits, irrespective of the school to which it conforms.

Mr. Pathak"s paintings in oil and water colour have certain points which deserve to be appreciated. One of them is consistency in the mode of expression, and then comes his skill in organising composition and in selecting colour-schemes.

Mr. Pathak has shown better selections in oil paintings. The aerial view of "Taj Mahal" (1) is not only large in size, but it really makes a good study in oil. In the same category is (2) a serene view of the temples of "Girnar". (3) Next to them are a colour impression—"Cloth Market, Jaipur" (4) and the rendering of a familiar subject in "Water Carriers" (35). Among others which deserve notice are "Girl with Lambs" (26) and "Destination, Unknown."

D. G. V.

PAYMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAX

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fourth and last quarter of the financial year 1950-51 of the Motor Vehicles Tax ends on March 31. The owners of motor vehicles in the Bombay Region, who have paid the tax up to this quarter only, are now required to pay for one or more quarters of the financial year 1951-52. They are to pay or remit the tax to the Regional Transport Office, Bodyguard Lines, Mahalaxmi Bombay, by April 14 which is the last date of the grace period. The owners of motor vehicles bearing extra-State of former State registration marks, however, are required to pay the tax before March 31, as no grace period is admissible to them. Payment will be accepted on working days between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11 a.m and 1 p.m.

Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay, and they should be drawn on the banks which have clearing account with the Reserve Bank of India.

All remittances should be accompanied by the registration certificates declaration forms "AT" and "I" duly completed and valid insurance certificates.

Owners desiring to keep their vehicles off the road after March 31 should intimate accordingly to the Regional Transport Office before that date. Such intimations must mention the places where the vehicles are kept.

Ambulance Service At Government Hospitals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The ambulance service provided at St. George's Hostipal, G. T. Hospital and J.J. Group of Hospitals, all of Bombay, will in future be available, free of charge for poor patients, Government servants, members of the hospital staff and their families and members of the nursing staff. Hitherto it was so available for poor patients only. The rules governing the working of the ambulance service at these hospitals have accordingly been amended.

Payment Of Riot Claims

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All insured claims in respect of damage to property arising out of the riots of 1945-46-47 within the limits of the Bombay Municipality and all claims in respect of damage to property arising out of the riots of 1946-47 within the limits of the Kurla Borough Municipality (now defunct) will be paid 50 per cent of the amount awarded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, from April 2 onwards.

DRAMA FESTIVAL

In Honour Of Marathi Actor

POONA, March 17 (PTI): A ten-day drama festival commences in Poona tomorrow as part of the programme to observe the 60th birthday of the noted Marathi stage and screen actor, Mr. Keshvrao Date. Prominent State and screen actors will assist in the staging of the drama.

Mr. Date will be honoured at a function over which Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, will preside.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY MARCH 18
BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme. 07-45 N. Jekisondas party, bhajans. 08-15 W. Sadolikar, bhairab bahar. 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 Khayal & tarana. 13-40 Week's programme. 13-40 P. Dawson, bass-baritone. 14-00 Promanade concert. 17-30 P. Patankar, bhimpalas. 18-10 S. D. Gupta, sitar. 18-35 S. Vyas multani. 19-00 N. Jekisondas party, bhajans. 19-10 Locals. 19-20 Air a trio. 19-30 W. Sadolikar, bahar. 19-45 For industrial workers. 20-30 S. Vyas, kafi hori. 20-45 N. Jekisondas party, G bhajans. 21-15 T. K. Venkatachalam, K music. 21-45 Surprise item. 21-55 Musical interlude. 22-00 City of Birmingham Orchestra.

VARIATIONS

353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat. 08-00 A. Khan sitar. 08-45 Suhasini Joshi, Badhe & Gupte compositions. 11-00 Film songs. 11-45 S. D. Gupta sitar, 12-15 "Bandha Vimochan"., musical feature M 13-00 Suhasini Joshi, Rangnekar composition, 13-10 Saraia J. Malkani, H songs. 13-50 Hirbai Barodekar, thumri. 17-30 For children M. 18-00 Air artist, abhang. 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K. 20-15 Suhasini Joshi, Badhe & Gupte compositions. 20-30 S. Nizami & Z. S. Nizami discussion, U. 20-45 N. Patankar M pad 21-00 Sarala J. Malkani, H songs. 21-30 Radio trailer, M. 21-45 S. D. Gupta, sitar. 22-00 Hirabai Barodekar thumri & M pad.

BARODA

250 m.—08-15 Mirabai Budkar, cl. vocal; 09-00 For children, G, 18-20 As in Baroda, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 Musical interlude, 19-05 Mirabai Budkar, thumri, 19-15 As in Ahmedabad, 19-30 Locals, 19-35 T K Ankleshwariaya party, bhajans, 19-45 Mirabai Budkar, bhajans and pad, 20-00 As in Ahmedabad, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 As in Ahmedabad, 21-30 Mirabai Budkar, vocal.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m.—08-15 Your requests, 09-00 As in Baroda, 18-20 S Lakhia, G geets, 18-30 Locals, 18-35 Violin, sitar, 18-45 Geet sudha, 19 00 As in Baroda, 19-15 G geets, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 S Lakhia, G geets, 20-30 Be saj, 20-45 Pinakin Thakore's G geets, 21-15 Sudha Lakhia, G geets, 21-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music 09 30 AIR music, 09-45 Music by AIR, 10-00 Cavalcade of music 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-00 Week's ten top tunes, 12-00 Meet the band, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy 01-00 Request prog., 02-00 Hindi request prog., 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Salon serenade, 04-30 AIR concert hall, 05-00 Through listening glass, 05-30 Back to Bible.

RADIO CEYLON

19 84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—07-15 a.m. It's a good day, 07-30 BBC News, 07-45 Star of Today, 08-00 Sunday Serenade 08-15 Voice of Prophecy, 08-45 Greek Session, 09 00 Swap Shop, 09-30 Your Choice, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Music, 12-30 Itma, 05-00 p.m. Hindi Programm of Film Music, 06-30 The Lipton Show—Hindi, 07-00 Among the Orchestras, 07-15 4 Stars and a Starlet, 07-30 Radio Jig Saw, 08-00 Quiz Kids, 08-30 In Lighter Vein, 09-00 Time for Music, 09-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10 00 Day is ending.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-00 Sheridan's 'Trip to Scarborough' adaptation, 16-15 S Macpherson at theatre organ, 18-45 Strike up music, 19 45 Concerto, 21-45 Melody mixture, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE—19-30 Shakespeare prog., 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan and London letter by M M Khan 20 00 Weekly review, 20-05 Sir A Kadiz, 20-20 Letters' replies, 20-30 In Hindi for India, and for children.

AIR Interviews Shanta Apte

Santa Apte, the well-known film star and musician, will be interviewed by All India Radio, Bombay, on March 18, at 9-45 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres.

DUST STORMS IN WEST BENGAL

All-India Weather

POONA, March 17 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Thundershowers have occurred locally in Chota Nagpur and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal and West Madhya Pradesh.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, West Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (I).

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 18TH:—A few duststorms or thunderstorms are likely in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North-east Madhya Pradesh, North Rajasthan and the Punjab (I).

Night temperatures may fall in and near East Madhya Pradesh.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from March 1st 1951 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours IST on March 17th 1951:—

Ahmedabad	96	60	0	0	0
Bhopal	95	62	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	91	73	0	0	0
Calcutta	99	72	T	0	—0.7
Cochin	92	79	0	0.3	—0.6
Cuttack	99	74	0	0	—0.7
Darjeeling	61	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad	98	67	0	0	—0.3
Indore	94	59	0	0	—0.1
Madras	90	74	0	0	—0.1
Mussoorie	70	51	0	0.1	—1.9
Mysore	92	69	0	0	—0.2
Nagpur	100	67	0	0	—0.2
Pachmarhi	88	58	0	0.3	—0.1
Shillong	—	52	0	0	—0.7
Simla	61	53	0	0.9	—0.7

'QUAKE SHOCK

BOMBAY: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its epicentre (latitude 31.4 degrees north and longitude 96.7 degrees east) on the Tibet-China border was recorded at the Colaba observatory at 1932 hours IST on Friday, March 16 1951.

RECORDED AT DELHI

NEW DELHI: Two earthquake shocks, one yesterday and the other early this morning, were recorded by the seismograph at the meteorological office, New Delhi. The first one of slight intensity as its origin about 1,130 miles away from Delhi, with its epicentre near latitude 31 point four degrees north and longitude 9.7 degrees east on the Tibet-China border, was recorded at 7.31 p.m. yesterday.

The second shock, also of slight intensity at its origin with its epicentre about 152 miles away from Delhi, was recorded at 3.57 p.m. today.

Reconstitution Of Railway Board

NEW DELHI, March 17 (UPI): With the abolition of the office of the Chief Commissioner of railways with effect from April 1, 1951, the Railway Board will be reconstituted with three functional members and the Financial Commissioner for Railways; The Secretary, Ministry of Transport, will continue as an ex-officio member of the Board, as at present, announces a press note issued by the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Saturday.

Mr. P. C. Badhwar, the member, engineering, will be the Chairman of the reconstituted Railway Board and function, ex-officio, as Secretary in the Ministry of Railways. The Financial Commissioner for Railways will retain his special position and function, ex-officio, as Secretary to the Ministry in matters financial.

The Bread And You

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A bona-fide traveller can carry with him bread upto half a seer by weight for his personal consumption during his journey out of the Bombay Rationed Area without any permit.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Tiyagararajanagar, Madras 16.

Eastern Sea Springs Surprise In Aga Khan's Spring Cup

GOLD STAR RUNS AWAY WITH CHAMPAGNE STAKES

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY Book-makers who had reverses of late at Mahaluxmi, made a good recovery today as several form horses failed to materialise when the programme for the fourth spring meeting was decided.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Eastern Sea, a rank outsider who was a front-ranker all the way, sailed home comfortably in the Aga Khan's spring cup run over ten furlongs. Rim Jhim was second and Doorani third. Modesty II, the favourite in the race was prominent for the first two furlongs but lost position thereafter and was not concerned in the struggle.

Gold Star, Chavan on his back hit the front quickly and making every post a winning post, he spared 1½ lengths at the post from bracket companion, Gagan Doot who chased him throughout the seven furlongs. Bharati was a poor third and heavily supported Solid Gold a bad fourth. Murasaki was third at the turn but she failed to respond and fell back to fifth position. The dispatch of this particular small field was deplorable. High Ball stood and Shikari lost several lengths while the winner and the runners-up obtained the best advantage.

Amir Ahmed rode a great race on even—money favourite Rao-Bika when winning by a head from old-timer Battle Song in the Janjira Plate. Both the horses raced neck and neck for well over a furlong in the straight and fifty yards from home Rao-Bika was a beaten horse but Amir was not in despair. He made the best use of his whip and fortunately for him inexperienced rider, Ayub Khan got slightly unbalanced at the critical end.

The daily double pool which returned Rs. 70/- was solved by 320 punters but the trible was not easy to solve and there were only three successful tickets. Each ticket fetched Rs. 37197/-.

The following are the results:—

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Sehgal's RADIATOR 8-12 Hanumansingh 1
Mr. P. M. Modi's HASEEN 8-9 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. B. N. Sanas and Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh's LOCH STELLA 8-9 Chavan S. 3
Messrs. Abid H. Doctor and P. M. Potia's BOY SCOUT 8-12 P. Khade 4

Not run: Chakor, Silver Shield, and Eastern Queen.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 2 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: Hasanalli.

THE RENALA PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. E. J. Mashal's PERSEUS 8-0 Purtusingh 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's KING'S STAR 8-3 Shivanna 2
Mrs. Chandravati, V. Seth's YEARLING 7-8 J. Bhosle 3
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-6 Chavan S. 4

Not run: Kotidhwaj, Put All and Blue Lotus.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 45 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 36 and Rs. 34.

Trainer: D. Naoshirwan.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. G. M. Bahirat's INDIAN GEM 8-0 Medhe G. 1
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Wadia"s QUEEN OF KANDY 8-7 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. M. R. Merchant and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's TAKAIUL 9-1 Purtusingh 3
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel and Mr. R. N. Nasir's CHILKHAT 8-4 P. Khade 4

Not run: Gallant Man, Village Queen, Lady Doctor, Gold Star, M. L. Star, Eremitage and Fulnana.

Won by: Neck, Neck, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: K. M. Khan.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Hugo Wachsmann and D. N. Shroff's YVETTE 8-9 Devaney 1
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's JANICE 8-9 S. Chavan 2
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's PARA DAY 8-12 Medhe G. 3
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and Moosa M. Hoosein's ATTA ALLAH 8-9 P. Khade 4

Not run: Hosang and Janikpuri.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 3 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: N. E. Raymond.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. K. D. Bhagwagar and Mrs. A. K. Shah's GOLD STAR 8-12 S. Chavan 1
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's GAGAN DOOT 9-3 Kasbekar 2
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and P. D. Mody's BHARATI 8-9 P. Khade 3
Maharaja of Morvi's SOLID GOLD 8-12 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Raj Mahesh.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 28 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 82 and Rs. 49.

Trainer: K. D. Bhagwagar.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's EASTERN SEA 7-6 Jagdesh 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's RIM JHIM 7-5 Whiteside 2
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's DOORANI 7-13 Gilmore 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's FLIGHT OF FANCY 8-11 Kheemsingh .. 4

Not run: Downpour and Rana Pratap.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 2 minutes 5 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 423. Places Rs. 116, Rs. 29 and Rs. 25.

Trainer: F. W. Northmore.

THE JANJIRA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Badridas Daga's RAO BIKA 9-1 Amir A. 1
Mr. Abu Hakimji Jasdanwalla's BATTLE SONG 8-12 Ayub Khan 2
Mr. Abdulla's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 7-12 Shaikh 3
Mr. Kelso's MISS RUTTY 7-13 P. Khade 4

Not run: Sunlight, Chhoti Begum, Mondana, Robert Moori and Sultana.

Won by: Head, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 12 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's SUNNY ISLAND 8-1 Shivanna 1
Mr. N. J. Hamilton's INCITATUS 8-5 Taci 2
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's SHAH OF IRAN 8-10 Gangaram 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's SHORT STORY 8-9 Guman S. 4

Not run: Krishnakamal, Silver Pylon, Perhaps, Shandana, Dark Roy, Rabalto.

Won by: 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 28 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 19 Rs. 28 and Rs. 26.

Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's ROYAL GUARD 7-10 P. Khade 1
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Modi's DILKI-BAT 8-8 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. D. R. Zaveri's GHIZALA 8-3 Gilmore 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's WHO'S THAT 8-1 Sk. Ahmed 4

Not run: Flying Home, Magnificent, Montfort, Gay Radha and Imprudence.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Sion F. Nessim.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

4-20 p.m. Punjab Police vs Independents, Karachi (Exhibition).

5-30 p.m. Khalsa Blues, D-lhi vs Times 'A' (Invitation).

INSURANCE CRICKET TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Inter Insurance Cricket Tournament played at the Cross Maidan today. Bombay Mutual scored 138 for 6 wickets in the first innings against New India Insurance Sports Club.

Mayekar of the Mutual carried his bat for a valuable 54 runs, while R V Rege put up a creditable 25 runs.

The bowling honours were shared by Thanawalla and Mehta each taking 3 for 42 and 2 for 32 respectively.

Scores:—BOMBAY MUTUAL XI—138 for 6 wickets (Mayekar 54, R V Rege 25. Thanawalla 3 for 42, Mehta 2 for 32.

KACHHAWA HORSE BEAT PANTHERS

NEW DELHI, March 17 (PTI).

Kachhawa Horse from Jaipur scored a spectacular victory over Panthers (Jammu and Kashmir) by five goals to two to annex the Maharaja Prithi Singh Challenge Cup today.

A small handicap of one goal in favour of the Panthers proved of no avail against the superior combination of the better mounted Jaipur horsemen. In a thrilling chase for the ball either in midfield or near the goal the faster Kachhawa horses beat the Armymen nine times out of ten. Besides this handicap the Panthers played far below their usual form and the game after the second chuckker petered out into a tame affair.

MAHARASHTRA FOOTBALL COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Maharashtra Football Association held their general body on March 8 at the Abgaonkar School Hall and elected the following office-bearers for the year 1951-52.

Dr. V P Apte, President; Mr. A A H DaCosta and Mr. E S Bhoegay, vice-Presidents, Mr. G T Murthi, Hon. Secretary; Mr. R R Mettellu, Jt. Hon. Sec. Mr A R Irani Hon. Treasurer; Messrs. B M Narayan Swamy, N N Agarwal, V S Nair and P T Jesudian—Members.

LEWIS CUP AND VIEGAS CUP HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Lewis Cup Open Hockey Tournament conducted by the Parel Sports Club commences on March 26th at St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

The last date for receipt of entries is March 24 and should be forwarded to Mr. Jos Gonsalves, Cardeiro House, Parel.

Similarly entries are invited for the Dr. Viegas Cup Tournament for Schools which closes on March 24.

Calcutta Race Results

CALCUTTA, March 17 (PTI).

The following are results of today's Calcutta Races.

THE ASTON PLATE (7 Furlongs.) TOM O'DONNELL 8-13 Cracknell 1; BERNICIA 8-11 Mccloud 2; LITTLE AMBER 8-10 Mcgaffin 3; CANDIDATE 9-4 Stead 4.

Not run:—Bravo

Tote: Rs. 15/- for win, Forecast 291 tickets Rs. 38/- each.

THE PORADAH PLATE (One mile.): BOLD ATTEMPT 8-11 Mccloud 1; DILIGENT LAD 7-8 Thompson 2. Shady Nook 7-4 Tomlin 3; BERKELY HUNT 8-9 J Warren 4.

Not run: Who Knows, Pink Flower, Black Boy, Atinette, Bhai Sahib.

TOTE: Rs. 75/- for win, Rs. 18/- Rs. 9/- Rs. 24/- for places.

THE BELGACHIA PLATE DIV. II (6 Furlongs.): HIGH COURT 8-1 Cracknell VIRGIN QUEEN 8-9 Stead 2; DUTCH DOLL 9-4 Mcgaffin 3; DELHI DURBAR 7-11 Percifal 4.

Not run: Gay Vagabond.

TOTE: Rs. 9/- for win; Rs. 6/- Rs. 9/- Rs. 8/- for places.

THE SALFORD PLATE (7 Furlongs.) PROSPECT 8-8 Percifal 1; DUSKIN 9-4 Mccloud 2; ABERDOUR 8-7 Mcgaffin 3; KALARAMA 7-12 Stead 4.

Not run: Bravo, Bernicia, Purple Lace & Martaubon.

Tote Rs. 58/- for win, Rs. 12/- Rs. 11/- Rs. 9/- for places.

THE SUMMER PLATE (One Mile.): OPEN ARMS 8-4 Stead 1, KIRKWICK 9-4 Mcgaffin 2; GRAND TITLE 9-3 Cracknell 3; NIGHT OPS 7-9 E Warren 4.

TOTE Rs. 62/- for win, Rs. 14/- Rs. 15/- Rs. 8/- for places.

THE NAIHATI PLATE (1-1/2 Miles.): EGYPTIAN BELLE 8-5 Mccloud 1; EASY PASSAGE 9-5 Thompson 2; ANTECEDENCE 8-1 E. Warren 3; ADJUTANT 9-3 Cracknell 4.

TOTE Rs. 35/- for win, Rs. 9/- Rs. 51/- Rs. 9/- or places.

BELGACHIA PLATE DIV 1 6 Furlongs: TARAHUA 8-10 Mccloud 1; CELESTE 8-1 Thompson 2; ACK ACK 8-13 Mcgaffin 3; FOR FLOWER 9-4 J. Warren 4.

Tote: Rs. 14/- for win; Rs. 6/- Rs. 25/- Rs. 10 for places.

CORDEIRO WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were played in the Women's Hockey League this evening at the Oval in the Cordeiro League. Bombay City 'A' beat Lusitanians 'A' by a solitary goal scored by Renee Thornber in the second half of play in the first division encounter.

In the second division match Blue Wizards and Lusitanians "B" were concerned in a goalless draw.

DULL EXHIBITION HOCKEY AT COOPERAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The two Sikh team now in Bombay provided local enthusiasts of hockey with dull encounters in exhibition matches at the Cooperage, which ended in drawn games. East Punjab Police shared four goals with Indian Wanderers, Bangalore and Lusitanians "A" were concerned in a goaless draw with the Invitation Trophy holders, Sikh Regiment, Ambala.

The Punjab Police were one goal down early on, as the Bangalore side have improved since their last two performances, mainly due to getting well on top of the playing surface. Bhasker scored, but Balbir Singh soon drew levels to enable his side to be on level terms before the breather.

Once again B[illegible]re took the lead in the second ha[illegible]ut Balbir counter acted to put his side on a par again.

In the second game Lusitanians were rather unlucky not ot beat the holders, though, of course the match was even contested. Had umpire Abraham awarded the Lusis a penalty bully in the mitial half, instead of a penalty corner, when Ajit Singh stopped the ball on goal line with the wrong side of his stick, a goal may have put the Lusis in the lead.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, March 17 (PTI).

Mohun Bagan head the First Division Hockey League table with their ninth win this evening. They have so far played 11 games, only two of them ending in draw.

The following are the results:

Mohun Bagan 3, Greer Sporting 0; Measurers 2, Calcutta Football Club 0; Calcutta Garrison 4, Rajasthan 1; Dalhousie 0, Armenians 0.

Ranji Trophy Cricket Final

Holkar Pile Up 335 For 7 Wickets

MUSHTAQ ALI UNBEATEN WITH 149 RUNS

INDORE, March 17 (PTI).

A SEDATE 149 by Mushtaq Ali, who along with Rangnekar added 193 runs for the fourth wicket enabled the Holkar XI to finish the first day's play creditably at 335 with three wickets in hand against Gujerat in the Ranji Trophy final here today.

Against a determined attack, Mushtaq Ali played a subdued game today to score his fourth century in the Ranji Trophy series this year.

Vinoo Mankad touched a deadly form later in the day claiming 5 wickets for 102, when the home team with 300 for three wickets looked well set for a big score. He broke two valuable partnerships by claiming the wickets of Sarwate and Rangnekar, while he dismissed Jagdale, C. K. Nayudu and Bhaya cheaply.

After Holkar lost their opening pair for 25 runs this morning Mushtaq Ali and Sarwate got a grip over the game and faced the quick bowling changes with ease. While Mushtaq Ali opened shakily, Sarwate started scoring from the very beginning and he was bowled by Mankad when trying a halfhearted defensive stroke. But Mushtaq Ali helped by aggressive Rangnekar added 193 runs for the fourth wicket before the latter gave an easy return catch to Mankad when he was three short of his century.

Mushtaq clung on to his wicket when three more partners left in quick succession to remain unbeaten with 149 runs at the end of the day. Mushtaq who was at the wicket for 315 minutes today hit only twelve fours.

The visitors fielding left much to be desired. Mushtaq Ali twice escaped being caught at the slips off D'Souza when his hot snicks dangerously passed unnoticed by three slip fielders.

SCORE BOARD

HOLKAR (First Innings)

Arjun Nayudu c Kishenchand b J. H. Shodhan	5
Nivasarkar c Nakhuda b D. H. Shodhan	6
Mushtaq Ali not out	149
C. T. Sarwate b Mankad	54
K. M. Rangnekar c and b Mankad	97
M. Jagdale b Mankad	3
J. H. Bhaya c Umrigar b Mankad	2
Uppu Nayudu not out	1
C. K. Nayudu c Umrigar b Mankad	3
Extras	15
Total	335

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-25, 3-119, 4-312, 5-316, 6-324, 7-330.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
D. H. Shodhan	9	3	21	1
Reshamwala	5	1	7	0
D. H. Shodhan	13	1	57	1
Vinoo Mankad	34	1	102	5
Jasu Patel	31	6	77	0
W. D'Souza	12	1	31	0
Vinoo Desai	5	0	25	0

THOMAS CUP BADMINTON

CALCUTTA, March 17 (PTI.

The East Zone first round match of the Thomas Cup World Badminton championships between India and Thailand will commence in Bombay from June 30 next, it was learned here today.

This is the first time that the tournament is being held in this country, and if India wins she will meet Australia in October probably again at Bombay.

Arrangements for selection of the Indian team have been made. The All India Badminton Association has provisionally selected 20 players from the different states and has directed the various associations to go ahead with the coaching of their respective players. The final selection will come off after a major tournament to be held in Jun. under the auspices of the Bombay State Badminton Association.

Probable players selected by the All India body are Monoj Guha, G. Hemmady, Keshav Dutt and B. Banerji.

SUTCLIFFE SCORES A CENTURY

New Zealand Pile Up 247 For 3 Wkts.

CHRISTCHURCH, March 17 (PTI): New Zealand scored 247 runs for three wickets in their first innings against the MCC at close of play in the First Test which commenced here today.

New Zealand had the best of the first days play. After a slow start New Zealand mastered the English attack, particularly Bert Sutcliffe who reached three figures before tea.

Freddie Brown, England's captain lost the toss as he did four times in the five tests with Australia, and New Zealand did not hesitate to take the first knock. Weather conditions were fine and the pitch in good condition. There was not the oppressive heat of Australia and a slight breeze blew across the pitch.

Neither Bedser nor Bailey, who opened the English attack was able to extract much life from the pitch and batsmen had every opportunity to make their strokes. But the first half hours play was lifeless and produced only 17 runs. By lunch after two hours play there were only 71 runs on the board for the loss of one wicket.

Scott had found difficulty against Bedser, but it was Bailey who clean bowled him with a ball which hit the top to the off stump.

Sutcliffe meanwhile was taking no chances and he appeared to have added soundness to the brilliance which he showed in England two years ago.

The scores were:

NEW ZEALLAND (1st innings):—Sutcliffe b Statham 116, V J Scott b Bailey 16, J R Reid b Wright 50, W M Wallace not out 32, Hadlee not out 20, Extras 13, Total (for 3 wickets) 247.

Fall of wickets—1/37, 2/168, 3/203.

Bowling Analysis:—Bedser 25/7/56/0, Bailey 26/6/32/1, Statham 13/2/29/1, Tattersall 9/2/24/0, Wright 18/1/74/1, Brown 9/2/19/0.

WORLD ICE HOCKEY

PARIS March 17 (PTI-Reuter): France beat Holland by seven goals to five here today to take second place behind Italy in the Group 'B' Consolation Tournament at the World Ice Hockey Championships.

Yugoslavia beat Australia 4-3 in another Group 'B' match.

Final standings in Group 'B' were:

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts.
Italy	5	5	0	0	26	8	10
France	5	4	1	0	35	15	8
Holland	5	3	2	0	17	16	6
Belgium	5	1	4	0	20	26	2
Austria	5	1	4	0	16	25	2
Yugoslavia	5	1	4	0	13	37	2

Later this evening Canada and Sweden were meeting in a Group "A" match which would decide the winners of the World and European titles.

Dai Rees Wins N. S. W. Golf Championship

SYDNEY, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): Dai Rees, Welsh holder of the British Match-Play Golf championship, won the New South Wales open championship at the Royal Sydney course today with a nine under par aggregate of 279.

Rees had round of 70, 66, 71, and 72.

Kelvin Nagle was second with 284 and the Amateur Pix third with 289.

INDIAN POLICE SPORTS

CUTTACK, March 17 (PTI): The three days' meet of the first All India Police athletic meet concluded here this evening. Uttar Pradesh annexed the championship trophy presented by the Police Forces of India.

Gulzara Singh of PEPSU was awarded the champion athlete medal presented by the Home Minister of India.

The following are the results:—

4x400 METRES RELAY (3 m. 36.2 secs.) PEPSU 1, U.P. 2, Madras 3.

3,000 METRES STEEPLE CHASE—(10 m. 23.25 secs). Gulzara Singh (PEPSU 1, N D Onkar Singh (UP) 2, Sarban Singh (UP) 3.

400 METRES (Finals) (Time 53 seconds.)—Marimathu (Madras) 1, Ratan Singh (UP) 2, Sher Singh (PEPSU) 3.

DECATHLON:—L N Dalai (Orissa) 4703 points 1, Jut Singh (Punjab) 4389 points 2, A B Colab (UP) 4185 points 3.

10,000 METRES RUN (Time 35 mts. 46.8 seconds).—S K Gulzar (Orissa) 1, Nethu Ram (PEPSU) 2, Balkrishnan (Mysore) 3.

800 METRES RUN (Time 2 mts. 4.4 seconds):—Ratan Singh (UP) 1, P Lenka (Orissa) 2. Gulzara Singh (PEPSU) 3.

POLE VAULT (10 ft. 5 inches):—Banta Singh (PEPSU) 1, Olab (UP) 2. P K Das (Orissa) 3.

Orissa's Chief Minister, Mr. Naba Krushna Chaudhuri, who took the salute at the march past after the conclusion of the events gave away the trophies and prizes.

GILL DODDS TO RUN IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gill Dodds, the well-known American miler, who hold the world record for this distance (indoors) is passing through Bombay on his way to Tokyo.

He will be in Bombay on March 28 and will give an exhibition of the 1,500 metres run at the Brabourne Stadium at 4 p.m.

Local athletes interested in this particular event are asked to get in touch with Mr. Jal Pardiwalla between 4 and 5 p.m.

Suburban Tennis Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Suburban Open Tennis Tournament commenced this evening at the Bandra Gymkhana with the first round of the men's "B" Singles being played.

The semi finalists of the 'B' singles will be permitted to play in the "A" singles.

A hectic encounter was witnessed in the opening match of the evening between Edwin P. Fernandes and Cyrail Alvares, the former winning only after being fully extended and conceding the second set.

Thereafter Fred Suares and P. Rochaldas had similar trying encounters. Godbole gave Suares a really trying time losing by the narrowest of margins. The score being 7-5, 3-6, 7-5, in favour of Suares'. While W. T. Fernandes extended Roehaldas.

Noted Hindu Gymkhana player U.S. Bangira received a rude shock at the hands of N. K Patel after winning the first set at 6-4, he lost the next at 4-6, but realizing his end was at hand rallied round to win confortably by 6-2.

The last match was unfunished due to bad light. Aziz Parpia fully extending Sanghani so far.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES 'B'

E. P. Fernandes beat Cyril Alvares 6-3 1-6 7-5; Fred Suares beat S. K. Godbole 7-5 3-6 7-5; M. M. Shinde beat E. Fernandes 6-3 6-0; P. Rochaldas beat W. T. Fernandes 3-6 6-0 6-4; O. Alves beat A. A. Lulla 6-3 6-1; U. S. Bangera beat N. K. Patel 6-4 4-6 6-2; R. K. Sanghani vs Aziz Parpia 6-3 4-6 5-4 (unfinished).

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

COURT NO. 1: 4 p.m. W. D. Lewis and Partner vs George Lewis and H. K. Talyarkhan; 4-45 p.m. Fred Suares vs E. P. Fernandes; 5-30 p.m. D. G. Desai and M. D. Petit vs Edgar Fernandes and Oswald Alves.

COURT NO. 2: Oswald Alves vs M. M. Shinde. 5-30 p.m. L. M. Khatau and Partner vs C. G. Gupte and D. J. Lajmi.

COURT NO. 3: 4 p.m. P. Rochaldas or W. T. Fernandes vs U. S. Bangera; 4-45 p.m. Mrs. N. Lewis vs Mrs. K. G. Milne; 5-30 p.m. D. A. Ferreira vs J. M. Dias.

ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT:—Chas Gonsalves vs E. M. Abbasi; Leslie Aranha vs A. K. Godbole; Conal Almeida vs Nap. Pereira.

Season's Third Cricket Trophy For Tatas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports Club asserted their supremacy in Cricket as well by claiming the seasons third trophy to-day with a five wicket victory over Sunder Cricket Club in the Police Cricket Tournament which concluded at the Kennedy Seaface.

Tata Sports continued their first innings at the overnight total of 131 for 4 wickets and their innings ended at 258 runs. B. D. Desai the overnight not out was out with his score at 31 only; but Mohiuddin the other not out went on to score 63 runs more to his not out score of 3. Ranga who came in late also scored 46 valuable runs.

Sunder Club in their second innings were again dismissed for the poor score of 153 runs. Abe Abraham was top scorer with 65, while Mowdawalla scored 38.

Phadkar and Kotian were responsible for this meagre scoring as they captured 3 wicket's each for 36 and 41 runs respectively.

Needing 95 runs for a victory, Tatas compiled that total for the loss of five of their batsmen.

The scores were:

SUNDER CRICKET CLUB (First Innings) 190.

TATA SPORTS (First Innings)

M. S. Mistry b. Mowdawalla 8, B. D. Desai lbw B. G. Patel 31; S. M. Shanker b Palwankar 22; D. G. Phadkar run out 40, F. I. Makwa lbw Patel 23; M. M. Mohiuddin c Fezi b Mowdawalla 66; V. R. Amladi lbw Abraham 10, S. K Patel b Abraham 0; N. R. Ranga c Abraham b Palwankar 46; M. K. Iyer not out 0; D. T. Kotian b Palwankar 3. Extras 9 Total 258.

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/8; 2/41; 3/94; 4/126; 5/133; 6/162; 7/164; 8/252; 9/254; 10/256.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. Mowdawalla 9-0-43-2; Y. B. Palwankar 241-7-70-3; Abraham 12-1-58-2; B. G. Patel 24-8-65-2; S. P. Nadkarni 2-0-13-0.

SUNDER CRICKET CLUB (2nd Innings): V. Dias b Kotian 4 G. S. Wagh b Phadkar 26, A. Abrahams c Shankar b Mohiuddin 65, Y. B. Palwankar run out 1, B. G. Patel c and b Phadkar 5, P. N. Temkar c Mistry b Phadkar 0, T. K. Kothari c Mohiuddin b Kotian 1, M. H. Pezi c Phadkar b Kotian 4, S. V. Nadkarni run out 0, B. N. Mowdawalla c and b Mohiuddin 38, K. K. Bala not out 0. Extras 9, Total 153.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 31, 2 for 35, 3 for 36, 4 for 50, 5 for 50, 6 for 57, 7 for 61, 8 for 62, 9 for 146, 10 for 153.

Bowling Analysis: D. G. Phadkar 26/13/36/3, V. R. Amladi 2/0/13/0, F. I. Makwa 3/0/15/0, D. T. Kotian 12/4/41/3, M. K. Iyer 4/1/6/0, M. M. Mohiuddin 6/3/1/32/2.

TATA SPORTS CLUB (2nd Innings): M. P. Mistry c Palwankar b Mowdawala 2, B. D. Desai not out 40, S. M. Shankar c and m Mowdawala 5, G. K. Patel c Abraham b Patel 8, F. I. Makwa c Kothari b Temker 4, M. Mohiuddin run out 20, D. G. Phadkar not out 7. Extras 10. Total for 6 wkts). 96.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 18, 2 for 32, 3 for 41, 4 for 46, 5 for 76.

Bowling Analysis: B. N. Mowdawalla 6/1/18/2, Y. B. Palwankar 6/1/20/0, B. G. Patel 5/2/15/1, P. N. Temkar 3/0/17-1, A. Abraham 2.4/0/16-0.

Jamshed Will Be Seen In Action Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Independents from Karachi, who are due to meet Beighton Cup holders, the Tatas, in the Invitation hockey tournament now being run at the Cooperage, have brought up a strong team. Among the familiar faces will be Jamshed, the wily centre-forward of Delhi Independents of pre-partition days. Latif, the flying outside-left who represented India at Wembley, Khurrum the hard-hitting Afghan back and Pak Olympian and Mahmood of Punjab.

Zero Hour By June?

BULGARIA'S TIP TO NATIONALS ABROAD

VIENNA, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): Several Bulgarian citizens living in Vienna have reported receiving instructions from their Legation in the last few days to return to Bulgaria by the end of June.

The order appears to be a general one affecting all Bulgarians who have no official duties here. No reason for it has been officially given but observers here believe it to be connected with the tendency of all the "Iron Curtain" countries to get all their nationals back.

MOSCOW CHARGE AGAINST ATTLEE GOVERNMENT

LONDON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): Moscow radio has reiterated Soviet charges that Mr. Clement Attlee's "right-wing Labour" British Government has broken the Potsdam Agreement, divided Germany, organised an "aggressive" North Atlantic Bloc and broken the 1942 Anglo-Soviet Pact.

"All this lies on the conscience of the Attlee Government, which acts at the command of the United States and whose policy is indistinguishable from that of Mr. Churchill", said the commentator.

SUNK JAP WARSHIPS TO BE REFLOATED

WASHINGTON: The United States Navy has disclosed plans to salvage some of the Japanese warships sent to the bottom of the Pacific in the Second World War, for their scrap metal.

Indian Muslims And Kashmir

CALCUTTA, March 17 (PTI): An All-India Muslim Convention will be held in Calcutta by the middle of next month to formulate the opinion of the Indian Muslims on Kashmir resolution adopted at a recent Muslim Conference at Karachi. The resolution urged that Kashmir should go to Pakistan.

The decision was taken at a meeting of representative Muslims of West Bengal held here today.

The meeting reviewed the position of Indian Muslims following the decisions of the Karachi Conference, to which the Muslims of India were not invited.

In Aid Of Poor Women Students

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An open air dance was held at Lady Baklatwala's residence at Warden Road tonight in celebration of the diamond jubilee of the National Indian Association. The proceeds from the dance have been earmarked for scholarship funds for poor women students.

Goodi Serval's band was in attendance as the guests enjoyed themselves on the improvised dance floor on the beautiful lawn of the house which had been turned into a fairyland with lights all around.

Handsome prizes were awarded for special cabaret items.

Weavers Demonstrate

NAGPUR, March 17 (PTI): Twenty-five weavers carrying flags and raising slogans staged a demonstration near the Secretariat this afternoon—the sixth day of the agitation by a section of weavers for more yarn.

A deputation of the Madhya Pradesh Handloom-Weavers' Congress met the State Ministers yesterday in connection with the demand for increased yarn quota for this state and were assured of all possible help by them.

ON INDO-CHINA FRONT

SAIGON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): French Naval units have destroyed 23 junks and 37 sampans of the Viet-Minh forces, a French Army communique said today.

The communique added that in operations throughout Indo-China in the past 24 hours, French forces killed 88 rebels, wounded thirteen, and took 68 prisoners.

MADRAS, March 17 (UPI): The Madras Land Revenue Reforms Committee has submitted its final report in regard to land tenure and connected problems. The Committee's final report on ceratin other matters is awaited.

CANADIANS READY FOR ACTION

Equipped and ready for action, men of Princess Patricia's Infantry, a unit of the Canadian Forces, leaving a regrouping point, bound for an enemy-held position in Korea.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE OF BERLIN?

U. S. Military Train Held Up At Soviet Checkpoint

BERLIN, March 17, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States Berlin-bound military train from Bremerhaven could not cross the zonal checkpoint at Helmstedt today because the East German Railway authorities refused to supply a locomotive for the journey across the Soviet Zone.

An official American statement said passengers were brought into Berlin this morning in the military train from Frankfurt which passed through the Soviet zone without difficulty.

The statement said the stoppage of the train violated the New York Agreement of 1949, which resulted in the end of the Soviet blockade of Berlin.

It added that under an agreement dating from 1945 the East German Railway administration must provide locomotives for all trains travelling through the Soviet Zone.

General Election In N.W.F.

PAK CONSEMBLY'S DECISION

KARACHI, March 17 (PTI): The Pakistan Constituent Assembly Saturday passed a bill enabling the North-West Frontier province to hold general elections on the basis of adult franchise.

The North-West Frontier Province Legislative Assembly at the conclusion of its normal five year period was dissolved on March 1.

The general elections are expected to be held some time by the end of this year.

In the meantime the present Abdul Qayum Ministry is to continue as "care-taker" Government.

Under adult franchise, the North-West Frontier Province Assembly will have 85 seats as against 50 in the last assembly.

Out of 85 seats, one will be general (for minorities), two for women, 82 open for all Muslims both men and women.

State Heads' Conference Concludes

NEW DELHI, March 17 (PTI): The conference of governors and rajpramukhs reassembled today at 9-30 a.m. at Government House under the Presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The Prime Minister, Finance Minister Chintaman Deshmukh, States Minister Gopalswami Ayyangar and Food and Agriculture Minister K. M. Munshi, as weel as the Chief Election Commissioner Mr. S. Sen, attended the conference on invitation.

The conference concluded its two-day sitting today at 1-30 p.m.

Imphal Arrests

IMPHAL (Manipur), March 17 (PTI): Pandit Lalitamudob Sarma, President of the Manipur State Congress, and five others were arrested today for defying the District Magistrate's order banning the assembly of five or more persons within a radius of one mile from the Gandhi Maidan. A 'Mela' was scheduled to be held in the Gandhi Maidan from March 14. The police have so far arrested 27 persons in this connection.

Federated States Of Ireland

Acheson's Move To Undo Partition And Strengthen Anti-Soviet Front

LONDON, March 17, (UPI).

SECRET diplomatic moves have been taking place between Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, with a view to settling all outstanding problems among the three countries, including that of partition.

Playing a dominant part is the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, who is seeing Mr. Sean MacBride, Eire Foreign Minister, in New York a few days.

Mr. Attlee, under U. S. pressure, is anxious to find a solution that would put the whole of Ireland at the service of the Atlantic Pact nations, in the event of a Third World War.

Discussions towards this end have taken place in secret in Dublin and in Whitehall, with Mr. Richard Stokes, Minister of Works, prominent as an intermediary.

A possible solution is a Federated States of Ireland, with each of the two states responsible for its own territory, but with an overall direction, to which both states would be a party.

It is understood that Sir Basil Brooke has personally discussed

Dean Acheson

the position with Mr. Attlee and that Major J. M. Sinclair, the Ulster Minister of Finance, had talks with Mr. Richard Stokes.

Mr. Sean Macbride was in London twice last week, and had further informal talks before flying on to Paris and New York.

BRITAIN TO PRODUCE ATOM BOMB

Request To United States To Lend Testing Site

LONDON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter).

BRITAIN has decided to produce her first atomic bomb, it was authoritatively learnt here today.

It will be built without direct aid from the United States and may be ready in the near future.

Mr. George Strauss, Supply Minister, told Parliament last week that Britain had the technical knowledge to produce the bomb.

According to unconfirmed reports, Britain will ask the United States Atomic Energy Commission to make a testing site available for the first bomb.

British experts were understood to be anxious that the weapon should be tried out in the Nevada desert, where American atom tests took place last month.

Further details of Britain's new advance in atomic research were expected to be sought from the Supply Minister in Parliament next week, but meanwhile officials refused to commit themselves.

BIG DIAMOND FIND

JOHANNESBURG, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): A 160 carat fine diamond estimated to be worth to £80,000 has been found in workings of the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa at the mouth of the Orange River.

The diamond is one and a half inches long, three quarters of an inch deep, and one inch wide.

It is wedge shaped and appears have formed art of an even larger diamond.

Mr. J. C. Dutta, the Deputy Master of the India Security Press, at Nasik has been appointed as the master of the Press in place of Lt. Col. R.C.G. Chapman who retired from his post Saturday.

DEPUTIES STILL FACE STALEMATE

French And British See Through Soviet Tactics

PARIS, March 17, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Big Four Foreign Ministers' Deputies ended the second week of their talks today without making any headway towards an agreed agenda for a Foreign Ministers' Conference.

A Western spokesman said after today's meeting: "The stalemate continued".

The deputies adjourned until Monday.

The Western deputies developed their argument that Andrei Gromyko the Russian Deputy with his insistence on the wording of the Soviet agenda, was in fact trying by this means to get the policies of their Governments.

M. Gromyko in a long speech devoted mainly to German demilitarisation said he was strengthening in his opinion that the three Western Powers did not wish that problem should be seriously examined at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

FRENCH CHARGE

M. Alexandre Parodi, French Deputy, said: "The truth is that the meaning of M. Gromyko's objection is not only that the Big Four should agree on a list of topics but that the list should be so drafted as to reflect the Soviet viewpoint.

"Need I say we are not in Prague and that this is not the manner in which to negotiate.

Mr. Davies said the Western powers had drawn up on agenda which included references to German demilitarisation and the level of armaments.

He could not understand why M. Gromyko still demanded that these subjects should be taken out of their proper context.

He was led to the conclusion that there was only one explanation for this Soviet view, Mr. Davies said. He agreed with Dr. Philip Jessup, the American Deputy, that Mr. Gromyko was seeking his wooding agenda to commit the Western Governments immediately to the demilitarisation of Germany and the reduction of the armed forces of the Powers.

The Soviet delegation refused to commit the Western Powers to advance their way of discussing matters, Mr. Davies said. The Western Deputies refused to commit the Ministers in this way.

M. Gromyko was in fact trying to change the policies of Governments by his insistence on h s agenda, it was added, but agendas could not do that.

M. Gromyko said the demilitarisation of Germany as too serious a matter for the Western Powers to be able to dismiss the Soviet demand as mere propaganda.

It was a problem which had a great bearing on the preservation of peace.

The city munsif of Bapatla has restrained, by an injunction, the local municipal board from giving effect to a resolution of the Board seeking to give away lands acquired for constructing roads to some persons.

PERSIAN OIL PROFITS

LONDON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Communist 'Daily Worker' today stated that between 1905 and 1932 the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had a net income of 171 million sterling from the sale of Persian oil while the Persian Government's royalties amounted to "mere eleven million sterling."

"During the last three years Anglo-Persian Oil (now renamed Anglo-Iranian) has made a net profit of 142 million sterling. Since 1905 it must have wrung nearly 400 million sterling out of Persia."

Persian Oil Issue: Matter Of Urgency

SENATE'S ACTION

TEHERAN, Mar. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Persian Senate Saturday decided to treat the Lower House resolution calling for nationalisation of oil industry as a "matter of urgency".

It referred the resolution to two Senate Committees, instructing them to report on Monday.

Two days ago, the Lower House voted unanimously in favour of nationalisation of Persia's oil industry, most of which is in the hands of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The vote came just over a week after the assassination of Prime Minister Ali Razmara, leading opponent of nationalisation.

The 210 million sterling Anglo-Iranian Company in which the British Government is a major shareholder, operates concessions in most of Persia's oil bearing areas under an agreement with the Persian Government due to run until 1993.

The British Government, in a note delivered in Teheran just before the Lower House vote, said Persia could not legally terminate this agreement, "by an act such as nationalisation".

(It said the oil company was prepared to discuss a new agreement on the basis of an equal sharing of profits in Persia).

7 Die In Italian Tanker Explosion

NAPLES, March 17 (PTI-Reuter).

Death toll in an explosion in the Italian tanker, 'Ontallegro', here yesterday rose to seven today.

Two people are still missing and about 60 injured. The explosion almost completely riped away the ship's bridge. The tanker was eing repaired after discharging crude oil from the Lebanon.

OPERATION GOLD

HUBLI, March 17, (H.S.)—After a regular surgical operation, nearly ninety tolas of gold were taken out from the stomach of two persons, who were arrested at Karwar on suspicion of gold-smuggling. The operation was performed in the local Municipal Hospital. Two more suspects are awaiting operation.

Cases of gold-smuggling from the territory of Goa are often reported nowadays, and the smugglers have invented ingenious ways to hide gold in stomach and other parts of body.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WANT NO RETRENCHMENT

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17 (PTI): The Central Government Employees' Conference today demande withdrawal of retrenchment notices served on temporary employees unless "equitable alternative employment" was provided for them.

The conference inaugurated by Mr. N. M. Joshi said in a resolution that country's needs demanded no retrenchment but "balanced and effective utilisation of the manpower of the country as pointed out by the Planning Commission".

The Conference also demanded withdrawal of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bills.

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, addressing the conference, said that Trade Unionism might give the employees relief. But they should remember that ultimately only Socialism would solve all economic problems.

Mr. A. S. Thakur presided over the conference.

Government Employees' Demands

POONA, March 17 (PTI): A meeting of representatives of various associations and unions of Central Government employees held here today demanded that Poona should be declared as 'B' area and corresponding allowance paid to Government employees.

It was decided to forward this demand to the Home Ministry.

MACARTHUR VISITS KOREAN FRONT

American Patrols Probe North Of Han River

TOKYO, March 17 (PTI-Reuter).

GENERAL MacArthur paid an unexpected visit to the Korean central front today. He travelled by jeep along winding dusty roads from Wonju in the central sector to within a mile of the front line.

The General said there was no significance to his visit but that he had gone to see his "old friends, the Marines".

He paused for five minutes at Marine Division Headquarters—his longest halt of the day.

Reports from the front line were heavily censored. They told of American and South Korean patrols probing vigorously north of the Han river all along the western front.

In the central sector a Chinese company counter-attacked American troops.

The United States Eighth Army was nearing a Communist defence lines ten miles south of 38th Parallel on the peaks commanding the "Imjin river valley, one of the most formidable natural defence barriers in Korea.

In earlier fighting in the central sector today, bitter Communist resistance collapsed in the hills and ridges east of Hongchon when strong American forces captured three strategic hill positions.

The Communists withdrew under cover of darkness.

An Air Force Communique reported today that an American 'Shooting Star' jet collided in midair with an 'MIG' type aircraft in a battle between three 'Shooting Stars' and three Russian-type planes south of Nidong.

Both planes plunged to the ground.

Yesterday it was announced United Nations planes flew 1123 missions against Communist forces and installations, a record so far.

Canada's Delegate To U. N. Dies

NORFOLK (Virginia), March 14: Mr. Robert Eraid Riddell, Canada's permanent delegate to the United Nations, died of a heart attack today at a Virginia beach hotel shortly after arriving for a holiday. He was 42.

POPE EXCOMMUNICATES CZECH GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

VATICAN CITY, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Vatican today excommunicated members of the Czechoslovak Communist Government who have taken action against the Roman Catholic church and priests who have actively collaborated with the Government.

The solemn edict of excommunication was the Vatican's first material reply to the deportation from Prague ten days ago of Archbishop Beran.

SHANTA APTE'S COMPLAINT

Alleged Unfair Treatment By A.I.R., Delhi

NEW DELHI, 17 (H.S.): Shanta Apte, the well-known actress and Radiostar has lodged a complaint with the Minister for Communications and Broadcasting, Hon. Mr. R. R. Divakar, stating that she had been given unfair treatment by the officers of A. I. R., Delhi.

A musical programme of Shanta Apte, it is stated in the complaint, was scheduled at 8-35 a.m. on March 15. At 7-50 a.m. she reached the radio station, where none but the Chaprasi was present. She had to wait outside. At 8-20 a.m. she was taken to the Studio. The orchestra was not harmonised and set up till 8-35 when the announcer stood up before the microphone to announce the scheduled programme. It was announced that the programme had been cancelled due to the musician's inability to set up her voice due to throat trouble. The announcement came as a surprise to Shanta Apte.

REDS' TERRORIST ROLE MUST END

Ramananda Tirth To Meet Prime Minister Nehru

SECUNDERABAD March 17 (UPI): Swami Ramananda Tirth, former President of the Hyderabad State Congress, who has spent two months in the Communist-troubled Nalgonda in trying to feel the pulse of the peasants, is leaving for Delhi shortly to meet Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, to appraise him of the Communist situation in Telangana.

The Communists, Swamiji said Saturday in an interview had misled the people by initiating a movement of arson, murder and loot, and reduced themselves to the role of terrorists. Nobody could believe in their professions. He said that even now they should stop the use of arms and cry halt to the desperadoes whom they had let loose on the people. "A change in policy must be a change in practice and not simply profession. The Communists have done the greatest disservice to the fallen and exploited whom they professed to serve. They have made the peasants fall flat," he added.

OTHER FACTORS

Swamiji added "there is one factor in the situation which must be remembered. On a critical analysis of the situation, I found that in some parts there are elements other than the Communists who are using the present situation in their own sinister way. These are not limited to a particular section. These persons spin false stories and try to aggravate the panic.

In conclusion, Swamiji said "there is a definite psychological change in the people. They are in a mood to think. The panic created by sten guns of anti-social elements is fast disappearing, and the fear of arms is growing less and less. What is needed now is a sympathetic view of their miseries.

Hutti Gold Mines

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Mar. 17 (PTI): The gold mines at Hutti in Raichur district of Hyderabad State yield at present 600 British ounces or about 2,000 tolas of gold per month, it was officially learned here today.

Hyderabad Coal Output

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 17: A 10 per cent increase in the production of coal in Hyderabad State has been recorded in 1950 over the output or the previous year. Hyderabad's collieries produced 11,50,000 tons, it was officially learned.

Menon And Gau'am To Solve Deadlock

TRIVANDRUM, March 17 (UPI):—Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary to the States Ministry, Government of India and Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, Generdl Secretary of the Congress arrived here today by air. They were received by the Chief Minister Mr. C. Kesavan, and others.

Their visit to the state is in connection with patching up the difference of opinion in the Congress Legislature party between Congress members of Cochin and Travancore, and thus avoiding a cabinet crisis.

Blizzard Kills One

WINNIPEG, March 17 (PTI-Reuter). One person was reported killed and five reported missing toda" was the worst blizzard of the winter roared across eastern Canada.

Traffic was held up and supplies were threatened in some centres.

Two Killed In Bus Mishap

KARNAL, March 17 (PTI): Two children were killed and two seriously injured when a bus carrying full complement of passengers dashed against a tree near the village of Nissan on the Kaithal-Ikarnal road. The injured were taken to civil hospital.

DJAKARTA: The Dutch High Commissioner in Indonesia Mr. A. T. Lamping today handed a note to Indonesian Foreign Minister Mohmed Rum protesting against alleged murder of Dutchmen in Indonesia in recent weeks.

MANUFACTURE OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Centre To Start Factory

CALCUTTA, March 17 (PTI): The Government of India proposes to establish a properly equipped laboratory at Calcutta for examination and speedy disposal of explosives samples it is learnt here. A large number of such samples are sent by the West Bengal Government to Delhi for examination.

The Central Government also propose to start a factory with a view to making India self-sufficient in respect of high explosives for blasting purposes in mines and quarries.

High explosives, worth about rupees one crore are imported from the United Kingdom annually.

BHOPAL MERGER WELCOMED

GWALIOR, March 17 (UP): The Chief Minister of Madhya Bharat, Mr. Takhatmal Jain, was loudly cheered in the State Legislature today when he made a statement in the house welcoming Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's announcement in the Indian Parliament yesterday on Bhopal's merger with Madhya Bharat.

The Chief Minister, continuing, expressed the hope that popular representatives of Bhopal would, in the near future "share with us the responsibilities of administration."

The Chief Minister said: "we are gratified to learn that His Highness Nawab of Bhopal has offered his fullest co-operation in the merger of Bhopal.

Rail Track Still Blocked

BANARAS, March 17 (PTI): The track between Balapur and Hardaotapur stations of the Oudh-Trihut Railway near Banaras remains blocked after 36 hours of the derailment of fifteen goods wagons yesterday.

Passengers were transhipped at both ends of the blocked line for some trains during the day.

Tenants Get Iran Crown Lands

TEHERAN, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Shah of Persia, Mohammad Reza Pahlevi, in accordance with his policy of selling inherited Crown lands to the local people, today transferred a village on his personal estate to 143 peasants on favourable long-term conditions.

The Shah appointed a Special Committee in January to organise the transfer to the local people of about 800 villages inherited from his father and bringing in a revenue of about 500,000 sterling a year.

OVER A LAKH OF RUPEES GO ABEGGING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A LAKH and five thousand rupees are virtually going abegging for a claimant, in the city today.

The amount was actually seized by the Dongri police from the person of Hyderalli Akhram late last night. But he says it does not belong to him; he was only a car rier.

A goldsmith and his son from whose flat Akhram is alleged to have brought the fat bundle of 1050 hundred rupee notes, also state that they know nothing about it. It was not theirs.

Having to unravel this knotty problem, the police also are investigating multiple charges under the Sea Customs Act, the Registration of Foreign Exchange Act and under the Prohibition Act, against the three persons.

It is stated that the police had information that Husseinalli Meghi and his son Abdullali Hussein, residing at Amirally Building, was one of the links in a vast gang of gold smugglers. Last night they started to keep a careful watch on the building. They noticed Hyderalli Akhram enter and exit a little later. They swooped on him, searched him and seized a fat bundle of currency notes.

With that haul they went into the house of goldsmith and made a thorough search. They discovered they said, two ingenuously devised jackets, which could be used for gold smuggling. But gold as such there was none. They also found, in the course of their search a bottle of wine and two bottles of beer.

All the three men have been arrested and were allowed bail today by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Doctor In Serious Car Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday: A serious car accident near Lonavala in which a local doctor and his family were involved was reported by the police.

It is stated that Dr. Gangaram Mistry, his wife and three children were returning from Lonavala, when something went wrong with the brakes of the car. The vehicle swerved off the road and crash dived into a ditch.

The occupants of the car sustained slight injuries, with the exception of the doctor who was severely hurt. The wife and children were treated at the Harkisondas Hospital, where they were removed by the police. The doctor has been detained for treatment.

Hotel Workers To Go To Court

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Hotel Kamgar Union will seek the intervention of the Bombay High Court to have ten weeks old dispute between the workers and owners of various city hotels referred to adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act, according to a statement made today by the General Secretary of the Union.

The statement said that the Union would seek a writ of certiorari and mandamus from the High Court, to enforce the hotel workers' fundamental rights under Section 14 and 226 of the Constitution. The statement said that the strikers did not ask that their demands should be conceded; but they were entitled to the benefits of Adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act by which they were covered. To deny them this right would amount to a denial of their fundamental rights.

AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC TRUSTS ACT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, is to be amended with a view to its better administration. The amending bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of March 15. The more important clauses of the Bill lay down additional alternative qualifications for the appointment of the Charity Commissioner and the Deputy and Assistant Charity Commissioners, provide for the payment of contributions by Dharamdas to the Public Trusts Administration Fund, provide for the recovery of the costs and expenses incurred on legal proceedings by the Charity Commissioner and empower the courts including the High Court, the Charity Commissioner and the Deputy and Assistant Charity Commissioners to award costs. It also provides for the payment of AD HOC fees in respect of various applications, reports and other documents to be filed under the Act.

PARAGANA & KULKARNI ABOLITION ACT RULES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Objections and suggestions in respect of draft rules prepared under the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950, will be received by the Government of Bombay up to April 1, 1951. The draft rules, which have been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary of March 9, prescribe a form of application to be made to the Collector for compensation under section 9(1) of the Act as also a court-fee stamp of Rs. 3 for every appeal made to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal under the Act. Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN COLLEGES

Centre's New Move

NEW DELHI, March 17 (UPI): Resident students in at least some of the Indian colleges might grow their own food requirements in future, if a scheme circulated by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture among the universities is found practicable.

It has been suggested in the circular that universities and their affiliated institutions should consider the feasibility of starting agricultural farms and cultivating them on modern lines.

The Union Government is willing to give special assistance to colleges starting such farms.

McGhee In Teheran

TEHERAN, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): American Assistant Foreign Secretary George McGhee arrived here this evening from India for a five-day "routine" visit on his way home.

ARJUN BHAGAT BREAKS FAST

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

ARJUN BHAGAT broke his 13-day old fast today for the banning of cow slaughter at the persuasion of Mr. Arjun Lal, a Congress worker and the Mahant of local Jaganath Temple. The Mahant and Mr. Lal have called a conference of the representatives of 'Mahajans' this afternoon to open a gowshala for the protection of cows.

Arjun Bhagat, who broke his fast at 10.55 a. m. by taking a glass of orange juice, will stay in his hut in front of the slaughter house till tomorrow morning when he will be taken to his residence in procession.

Bengal Deshi Cotton Export Quota

BOMBAY, Mar. 17 (PTI): Out of an export quota of Bengal Deshi, short staple cotton of 25,000 bales, announced on December 31, 1950, the offtake of the United States of America thus far has been 19,000 bales. It is learnt. Price for this shipment was around 45 to 50 cents fob.

An additional quota of 65,000 bales of this type of cotton, for the United States of America, was announced on January 19, 1951. Export licences for 47,000 bales have been issued by the Indian authorities, and 500 bales have already been shipped.

Japan has been granted a quota of 52,000 bales. LLicenses covering exports totalling 32,000 bales were issued last week, but nothing has been shipped so far.

The United Kingdom quota of 20,000 bales, has been allotted, to the nominees of the raw cotton commission.

The overall quota of the soft currency countries is 13,000 bales and requests for permission to export to these sources total 45,000 applications.

Following the policy announcement of January 19, applications for export licenses for Japan for this commodity were for two lakh bales. Those for the U.S. America were for one lakh bales of Bengal cotton.

Egypt Refuses Place On World Cotton Croup

WASHINGTON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): Usually well informed officials said yesterday, Egypt had rejected an invitation to become a member of an international group which would allocate, and perhaps control world cotton prices.

These sources said the Egyptian Foreign Office had declined an American-British-French invitation to serve on the group, which met for the first time here this week.

Egypt, a big cotton producer, was reported to have replied that as long as Egypt's national aspirations were not met by the west, there would be no co-operation on such international agencies.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK, March 17

Previous closing	41.43
Today's opening	41.52
Difference	+09
Today's closing	41.78
Difference	+35

HOUSING PROGRAMME FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

Khanna Discusses Plans For Speeding Up Construction

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Priorities for constructing new tenements and re-conditioning the present barracks in D. P. camps in various parts of Bombay State at the total cost of Rs. 2-1/2 crores loaned by the Government of India for the new financial year were settled in Bombay yesterday. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Rehabilitation Adviser to the Government of India, met Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation and other officials of the Government of Bombay, to work out details of expenditure to be incurred early in the new financial year in order to speed up the housing schemes at Kalyan, Nasik, Pimpri, Baroda and Ahmedabad. The progress during the current year was also reviewed and it was decided that all displaced persons now in tents or 'dharmashalas', particularly in Ahmedabad, should be placed in tenements before the arrival of the monsoon. Twelve hundred tenements have been already constructed in Sardar Nagar near Ahmedabad and an additional 1,600 will now be constructed to provide adequate shelter to these displaced persons.

In Baroda 500 tenements will be reconditioned and 400 new tenements will be constructed under the present scheme. Accommodation will thus be found for displaced persons in the Warashia Lines and Harni Camps near Baroda. Similar housing projects near Nasik cover 748 new tenements to be constructed at Upnagar Colony where the Congress session was recently held. At Pimpri 460 tenements are to be reconditioned and 300 new ones to be constructed.

KOLIVADA AND CHEMBUR

Adequate accommodation in tenements will be found for abort 30,000 displaced persons in the Kalyan camps during the year. Two thousand new tenements are to be constructed and 2,400 to be re-conditioned. The question of constructing tenements for displaced persons in Koliwada and Chembur was also considered. Discussion also took place in regard to the basis of rents to be recovered from the allottees of these tenements and also in regard to the sale of these tenements on a hire-purchase basis to allottees.

Prior to his departure for Delhi, Shri Khanna felt that a psychological change was now noticeable among the displaced persons who appeared to have shed their earlier attitude of depending on doles.

More D.P. Families For Andamans

CALCUTTA, March 17: Thirty-four artisan displaced families from East Bengal left today for the Andamans to be rehabilitated there.

Stop Press

NEW TYPE

WASHINGTON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): Senator Edwin Johnson, (Democrat-Colarado) a member of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee told PTI-Reuter today that Britain's bomb may be a new type.

FRENCH DEFENCE TALKS

PARIS, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): The French Committee of National Defence today called in France's two top Generals—Gen. Alphonse Juin, French Resident-General in Morocco, and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny Commander-in-Chief, Indo-China.

Deliberations of the National Defence Committee are secret.

EGYPTIAN FEARS

CAIRO, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): The independent Arab newspaper 'Al Ahram' said the Persian decision on nationalisations of oil "will encourage Russia to make war". It describes it as "a defeat for the West".

SANCTIONS AGAINST FRANCE

Call To Muslim Countries

KARACHI, March 17. (PTI): A resolution calling upon all Muslim countries to apply economic sanctions against France "if France does not withdraw from Morocco immediately" was passed at a public meeting held here last night.

The meeting was held in observance of the call given by the World Muslim Conference to observe March 16 as Morocco Day.

The meeting was addressed among others by Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, former President of the Pakistan Muslim League and the envoys of Saudi Arabia and Transjordan.

Press reports reaching Karachi said that similar meetings were also held in Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Lahore.

A report from Sukkur said that the public meeting held there asked the Pakistan Government to sever diplomatic relations with France.

Vice-Marshal Atcherley

KARACHI, March 17 (UPI): Air Vice-Marshal R. L. R. Atcherley who has been Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Pakistan Air Force since February 1949, has been appointed Air Officer Commanding No. 12 group, Fighter Command, R. A. F.

Tunisian Leader In Delhi

NEW DELHI, March 17 (PTI): Mr. Habib Bourguiba, leader of the "Tunisian D. Stour" party who is now on a visit to India, to met Mr. P. S. Menon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. Bourguiba is on a tour of Asian countries to publicise the cause of the people of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and other North African territories.

HISTORY WILL JUDGE INDIA'S POLICIES

B.N. Rau's Speech At Ottawa

OTTAWA, March 17, (PTI-Reuter).

MR. B. N. RAU, India's permanent representative at the United Nations, said in a speech here Saturday that India would let "history" pass judgment on the policies it had adopted on present day international problems.

The Indian delegates had flown from New York to address the Professional Institute of the Public Service in Canada.

Explaining at the outset why he had chosen the comparatively colourless subjects of 'Canadian influences on the Indian constitution', Mr. B. N. Rau said, "for weeks past, India and the Indian delegation to the United Nations have been engaged, by force of circumstances beyond their control, in most controversial debates of one kind or another. There are times when one welcomes even a brief breathing space from the storm and stress of current international politics. I therefore choose a subject which was not only more conginial to me personally but also promised some degree of relief from current pressures."

INDIA'S RULES

After explaining in detail the points the Indian Constitution had "borrowed" from its Canadian counterpart, including an "extremely useful and important provision" calculated to ensure "purity of elections" Mr. B. N. Rau concluded: "our Constitution was fashioned admist the tragedies that followed in the partition. We have still a good many problems to solve, and we have had besides to face certain new responsibilities.

"Left to ourselves we would have liked at least in the early years of our independent nationhood—to avoid getting entangled in international disputes. But we are not only members of a world organisation, we have also, for some time, been members of its most important organ, the Security Council. Unless, therefore, we were prepared to evade responsibility, we had to exercise our judgment and express our views, by speech and vote, in matters difficult and delicate. We have done our best; we do not claim infallibility; the verdict belongs to history".

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ENDS SESSION

LAKE SUCCESS, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Trusteeship Council ended its eighth session last night after completing action on three Pacific territories.

On the Pacific Islands under American trusteeship, the Council recommended an early solution of land claims and a clause for the redemption of seized Japanese assets by the local people.

For the Island of Nauru, under Australian trusteeship, the Council urged the Australian authorities to consider an increase in the portion of phosphate royalties to be used for local benefit.

The Australian Government was criticised for what was called a still inadequate road building programme in New Guinea.

The most important decision taken by the Trusteeship Council during its session was that of asking the General Assembly to allow Italy fuller representation in the Trusteeship Council than it has at present, as administering authority for Italian Somaliland.

Soviet Move In U.N. Peace Body Fails

LAKE SUCCESS, March 17.

THE United Nations Peace Observation Commission, at its inaugural meeting yesterday defeated a Soviet attempt to unseat the Chinese Nationalist delegate and replace him by a representative of the Chinese Communist Government.

The voting in the fourteen-nation body was nine against the Soviet motion, two in favour (U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia) and three abstentions, India, Israel and Sweden.

The Commission was originally created by the Assembly "to observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tensions."

Mr. Trygve Lie, opening the session, said the Commission could become the "eyes and ears" of the United Nations through which the Security Council and the General Assembly could exercise impartial observation of spots where friction might arise.

The following were elected officers of the Commission for one year:

Chairman Dr. Francisco Urrutia of Colombo; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jini Nosen of Czechoslovakia; Rapporter Mr. Awni Khaliby of Iraq.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Mr. Ernest Gross, United States, in a general statement, said the creation of the Peace Observation Commission was a step in strengthening the United Nations and would play an important part in the growth of a collective security system.

Mr. Gross said: "International tension is widespread today. There are many areas of tension where observation might prove to be useful.

He said that in Greece and Korea the presence of United Nations observers on the spot had been of great use to the United Nations and this would be an example to the present body.

The Commission then adjourned without setting a date for its next meeting.

Future Of Co-operative Movement

ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF COMMON MAN ON THE TOP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Finance Minister Mr. V. L. Mehta said here today that the future of the co-operative movement in the country depended, not so much on the resources, both in men and money, but on the development of traits, qualities and virtues for which the movement stood.

The Minister who was inaugurating the Co-operative Training Class conducted by the Greater Bombay Co-operative Board said that the co-operative movement was intended to promote the economic interests of the common man, but the success of this objective depended on its ability to promote qualities of thrifts, self-help, unity of purpose and integrity.

The training class which will begin work from Monday next, covers a period of one month and eminent economists and educationists will lecture on a wide range of subjects embracing the different aspects of the co-operative movement. At the end of the course, a diploma will be awarded to the candidates who are successful in the Board's examination.

Mr. Mehta at the outset reviewed the measures taken by the Bombay Government to develop the co-operative movement in the State and said that if the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute was receiving gradually increased aid from the Ministry, it was because of the recognition by Government of its vital importance for the individual and society. The aid, at present stood at Rs. two lacs and eighty thousand.

He suggested that a lecture on Bombay Money Lenders Act be included in the curriculum of the course for the training class, as the subject was of vital importance for the co-operative movement. He also asked the organisers to keep the roll open for admission to fresh students who would like to avail of the benefits of the lectures. He hoped that all those interested in the movement and especially the office-bearers of other co-operative institutes would take advantage of this training.

He requested the organisers to invite a prominent worker in the movement to address the students on the moral aspects of the training at the end of the course.

In conclusion he asked the students to remember this moral aspect of the movement which had brought about a transformation of the social order in this country both in the development of the individual and society.

Earlier Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Chairman of the Board, said that lack of "proper habitation" had hampered and limited the activities of the Board in the past. Shortly, however, the offices of the Board will be shifted to new promises at Sleater Road, where a part-time staff will attend exclusively to the work of co-operative movement.

Mr. A. H. Kulkarni, Secretary of the Institute said that lack of general education was to blame for the slow progress of the movement in this country.

Mr. Janardhan Madan, President of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, proposed a vote of thanks.

Another Firing Victim Dies

CALCUTTA, March 17 (UPI): One of the persons injured in police firing in Uttarpara last night, succumbed to injuries today bringing the total deaths to two. The condition of two others is reported to be serious. About two dozen arrests have so far been made.

The Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat has with immediate effect withdrawn the ban on export of grass, potato, kerosene, fuelwood, charcoal, cows and calves and khowa (a milk product).

These articles can now be exported from Madhya Bharat to any state.

THOUGH IMPERFECT, ACCEPT REFORMS

Meynard's Appeal To French Indians

PONDICHERRY, March 17 (PTI).

M. Meynard, French Indian Commissioner, said here Friday that whatever might be the theoretical imperfection of the present system of French India Government, it constituted a decisive step towards self-Government.

Addressing the Representative Assembly at its first session of the year 1951 M Meynard said: "By the term self-government, we do not mean a change in terminology alone, but a real reform of the whole structure of the constitution which had modified old political institutions in a most democratic way."

The French Indian Commissioner said he wished to underline the importance of the French India constitutional reforms of August 1947, which "has not been properly understood." Under the 1947 Constitution, he added, the Commissioner had executive powers with a council of six advisers elected by the Representative Assembly. Personally, he felt something more should be done so that the Council might function as cabinet. "It must be done as far as possible", he said.

AMUSED

M. Meynard said he was "amused" at the French being accused as "imperialists" and "colonists". "The bond which united France and French Indian settlements for three centuries was forged by mutual affection and understanding, as well as the gratitude for sacrifices accepted by common cause by the fighters of the two world wars". French Union, he said, was "the culmination of long and continued mutual confidence and not a post war creation, as some sought to make out".

He announced that the French Government had promised to make available a small ship to the French India Government for the shipment of rice from Karikal to Pondicherry.

Great difficulties were being experienced to import sugar and wheat to Mahe, but if these continued, the authorities would have to think of importing essential goods to Mahe by sea, he said.

M. Meynard expressed France's gratitude to the volunteers of French India fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Franco-Vietnamese troops of the French Union.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS TO FRENCH INDIA

PONDICHERRY, March 17 (PTI): M. Meynad, Commissioner for the French Indian Settlements, announced in the Representative Assembly Saturday that the French Government had asked three high international personalities—persons belonging to the group of international observers appointed by the Vice-President of the International Court of Justice—to visit South Indian French Settlements on "mission of observation and information". They had agreed to do so and would be arriving here very shortly.

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BRANCHES:—Asansol, Berhampore (Bengal), Katihar (Bihar) and Mymensing (East Pakistan).

AUSTRALIA TO GO TO POLLS

CANBERRA, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): Australia will go to the polls for general elections on April 28, Prime Minister Menzies announced Saturday.

Governor General W. J. Ckell earlier granted the Prime Ministers request for the dissolution of both Houses of the Parliament.

Mr. Menzies' call for the dissolution of both the Houses followed a deadlock between the Labour-dominated Senate and the House of Representatives, which existed since the Liberal-Country-Party coalition ousted the Labour Party from office in the Australian General elections in December 1949.

3,000 CLERKS STILL ON STRIKE

LAHORE, March 17 (PTI): There were no signs of a settlement till late on Friday night of the six-day old strike by nearly 3,000 clerks of the offices of the Pakistan (Punjab) Secretariat.

The strikers against whom notices of dismissal and suspension have been issued by the Government on a charge of insubordination first staged a pen-down strike in Monday protesting against the failure of the Government to grant higher salaries.

Since they were "locked out" from their offices on Wednesday, the pen-down strike has developed into a general strike and threatens to envelop larger number of employees in various offices in Lahore and other provincial towns.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE

Postal delivery arrangements in Lahore were dislocated on Friday as postmen of the Lahore General Post Office and Railway Pay Staff struck work.

One of the demands of the striking postmen include cancellation of the transfer orders of their Secretary who, the strikers allege, is being sent away to Mianwali to weaken their Trade Union.

MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS JAILED

CAIRO, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): Eighteen Egyptians said to be members of the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood were sentenced today to hard labour terms ranging from three years to a year on charges of terrorist activities.

The remaining fourteen defendants in the case were acquitted.

The Moslem Brotherhood was banned in December, 1948, after a police drive against political terrorism following the assassination of Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha.

MUSLIMS' WORLD ORGANISATION

KARACHI, March 16 (PTI): The first meeting of leaders of various Muslim countries sponsoring a move to set up a "Muslim People's World Organisation" scheduled for March 23 at Cairo has been postponed since some of the leaders due to attend the Cairo meeting were still in Pakistan after attending the World Muslim Conference session held here on February 9.

HYDERABAD (Dn.): An afforestation scheme estimated to cost 50 lakhs of rupees is reported to have been included in the Rs. 51-crore plan drawn by the Hyderabad Government for the development of the State.

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Asian Music Festival

RECOMMENDATION CONFERENCE AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 17 (UPI).

To tackle the problems of the Indian dance, drama and music, about 50 eminent artists, dancers, musicians and actors began a two-day conference in the oak-panelled council of state chamber this morning.

Sponsored by the Central Ministry of Education, the conference was presided over by the Ministry's Secretary, Dr. Tara Chand. Maulana Azad, who was expected to inaugurate the conference, could not do so for reasons of health.

Among the important items on the lengthy agenda were proposals for the establishment of an organisation to co-ordinate all activities in the spheres of dance, drama and music; for the evolution of a uniform system of musical notation suitable for Indian music and for the development of a national theatre.

NEED FOR ACADEMY

In a brief speech, Dr. Tara Chand said the problems of Indian music, drama and dance were such as could not be allowed to drift on. A time had come when something must be done to foster and develop these fine arts.

A few years ago, he said an expert committee had recommended that a sum of rupees four crores should be set apart and a trust should be created with that money for the establishment of academies for the development of letters, music, drama dance and other arts. Unfortunately, for want of finances, it had not been possible to implement these recommendaitons yet.

At a recent conference, an advisory committee for arts had been set up, said Dr. Tara Chand. He hoped similar committees would be formed in the domain of other arts too.

In conclusion Dr. Tara Chand said that Western influence on Indian music, dance, drama and other arts could not be shut out. As a matter of fact, Indian drama had already been influenced by the Western thought and technique considerably.

The language problem created some difficulty at the outset. Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, who was the first to speak after Dr. Tara Chand, started her speech in English. A delegate from Rajasthan pointed out that all the audience could not understand English. Therefore, the proceedings of the conference should be conducted in Hindi.

When Mrs. Munshi switched over to Hindi, members from the south complained that they could not follow her. Ultimately, after a brief argument, it was decided to carry on the proceedings in English and to translate every speech into Hindi after it was delivered.

The conference also recommended the holding of an Asian Music Festival in India as soon as possible.

The conference concluded its deliberations this evening.

GERMANS TO PAY MORE TO ALLIES

Occupation Costs

BONN, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Western Allies have presented Germany an occupation cost bill of six thousand six hundred million marks for the coming tax year.

This is 1,132 million marks more than for the current year.

An increase was expected because of the cost of British, American and French reinforcements of their Armies and Air Forces in West Germany.

The new total amounts to 6.3 per cent of the national income.

The Leader of the Social Democrats Dr. Kurt Schumacher later described the increase as "senseless and embittering" and showed that the German people were not being treated on a basis of equality.

Hirohito's Assets

TOKYO, March 17 (PTI): Japanese Emperor Hirohito's assets are now appraised at yen 25,600,000 according to the "net worth" tax returns filed at the Tokyo tax office, reports the Kyodo news service.

The tax to be paid by the imperial family is estimated at yen 237,300.

Shortly after the end of world war II, the Emperor's estate was valued at yen 3,700,000—and the imperial household was until then exempted from any form of taxation.

(At the current rate of exchange yen 1,000 is equal to about £ 1/- sterling).

In Place Of His Son

BALTIMORE, (Maryland) Mar 17 (PTI-Reuter): A 44-year old motor mechanic has asked President Truman to "let me take my son's place" in Korea because the son said he had been returned to the frontline though he could not bend the knee of his wounded leg.

"If we are so short of men that the wounded don't have time to heal their wounds send me over", the father Mr. Langdon P. Meaninch said in a letter to the President.

AFRIDI TRIBE WILL FIGHT

Warning To Pak

NEW DELHI, March 17. (UPI): A "jirga" of the Afridi Tribe held in Khajuri area declared unanimously that "they were prepared to shed their blood for the freedom of every inch of their sacred territory", according to a report of the Bakhtar News Agency from Bagh, the capital of the Tirah branch of Pakhtoonistan, broadcast by Kabul Radio. The jirga further added that "the Pakistan Government was dancing to the tunes of the enemies of Islam and wanted to swallow Pakhtoonistan".

Similar jirgas were also held in Ali Masjid, Khyder and Luargi last week.

It has been decided, it is learnt that at the end of these jirgas negotiations will be resumed with the Government of Pakistan regarding the independence of Pakhtoonistan.

PAKHTOONISTS CUT TELEGRAPH LINES

NEW DELHI, March 17 (UPI): Kabul Radio broadcast that according to Bakhtar News Agency, the Pakhtoonists are reported to have been destroying the line of Communications of the Pakistan Government in the North-West Frontier Province.

It is reported, the Pakhtoonistan nationalists recently pulled down telephone lines between Bannu and Naurang and Thal and Spinwan. They are also stated to have destroyed a part of Naurang Bazar and pulled down the telephone line poles between Thal and Nawang.

SOVIET ECONOMIC AID TO NORTH KOREA

LONDON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): Russia had given "colossal economic and cultural aid" to the North Koreans, their Foreign Minister Pak Hen wrote today in Pravda, official Soviet Communist Party organ, according to a Tass news agency message received in London.

Writing on the second anniversary of the Soviet North Korean agreement on mutual economic and cultural aid, he said, "it can truly be said that but for the help, it would have been impossible for the young Korean People's Republic to achieve in so short time, the level of economic and cultural development, which it had attained by the time of the American armed intervention."

Jain Threatens To Resign

GWALIOR, March 17 (PTI): Replying to the two day debate on demands for grants under police head, the Chief Minister, Mr. Takhtmal Jain told the members, who had bitterly criticised the police administration, to take constitutional steps to change the Government if they were not satisfied with the present Government.

"On my part," he said, "I would not wait for a no-confidence motion to be moved against my Government but I would leave the Government, immediately I realise that the consensus of opinion was not in my favour."

Mr. Jain said he was taking all measures humanly possible to effect all round efficiency in the police administration but it would take some time before any appreciable results were achieved.

Indian Student's Success

NEW DELHI, March 17 (UPI): Information has been received that Mr. Arun Kumar Mitra of Culcutta has passed his doctorate of the Paris University in French Literature with the mention "very honourable and with felicitations of the Jury." He is probably the first Indian student to secure this high distinction with thesis of the French literature.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 17

Steadier under tone prevailed in almost all sections of the market and the volume of business was fair. Following are today's final transactions upto 1.00 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1946/86 92/14 three per cent loan 1959/61 99/- SOL three per cent loan 1957 100/2 four per cent loan 1960/70 108/6.

BANKS: Bharat 3/3, Cottons Bowreah 302/- Kesoram 27/- New Victoria Ordy 2/7.

COALS: Amalgamated 35/2; Bengal 579/- Bhalgora 9/5; Bharat Collieries 7/12; Burrakur 15/14 Central India 8/2, Hurulia 6/7 Dhemo Main 20/- Tacher 3/9; Western Bengal 7/3;

JUTES: Agarpara 21/12 Alliance 236/- Anlo-India 343/- Auckland 176/- Bally 286/- Barnagore 281/- Budge Budge 260/- Calodonian 261/- Ex-div Champdany 227/- Chitavaisah 34/10 Delta 319/- Ex-div Fort Gloster 502/- Gourepore 596/- Howrah 41/- Kinmison 259/- Lansdowne 232/- National 32/12 Nudda 90/- Orient 280/- Ex-div. Presidency 7/8 Relance 28/2.

ENGINEERINGS: Britannia Eng 17/10; Burn and Co. 322/8; Indian Iron and Steel 35/5; Jessop and Co., 19/12 Kumardhubi Eng. 9/3; Marshalls 9/14 Steel Corp. 24/5;

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 3/3; Consolidated Tin 2/9 Indian Copper 3/6 Sone Valley Cement 7/4 Calcutta C. Electric 16/5, Aluminium Corp. 8/1 Bic 10/- Calcutta Trams 18/9 Indian Aluminium 160/- Indian Cables 22/15 Indian National Airways 3/8 Indian Wood Products 48/8 Martin Burn 19/4 Metal Corp 8/4 Rohtas Industries 6/4; British Burma Petrol 1/11; Mysore paper 15/14 Star Paper 7/11 Assam Saws 8/15 India General Navgn 121/- India Steamship 8/3;

SUGARS: Balrampore 7/2; Ramnugger Cane 20/3; Dyer Meakin Breweries 13/5 New Savan 8/4;

TEAS: Bateli 17/5 East India 24/6 Patrakola 239/- Bishnauth 42/-

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 17.

120	Ready Japan	.....	9 4	0
150	Ready Japan	.....	9 10	0
120	Ready Italy	.....	8 14	0
150	Ready Italy	.....	9 10	0
150	D. Box March	.....	1955	
150	D. Box April	.....	1970	

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1950 to 15th March 1951.	
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Septr. 1950 to 15th March 1951	415855
Same period last year	571734
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th March 1951	365890
Same time last year	289216

Amsterdam Exchange Irregular

AMSTERDAM, March 16.

Indonesian issues were again prominent, especially tobaccos and sugars which gained ground. Some nervousness was displayed concerning investments due to the new Government statement tomorrow. Guilder investments were mostly lower.

London Copra Weak

LONDON, March 16.

COPRA:

The market was weak with Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight valued at 124 sterling and Philippines bulk was quoted nominally at 315 dollars, both per ton cif March-April shipment. Ceylon was unoffered.

COCONUTOIL:

The market was easy with Straits in drums quoted at 192 and in bulk at 180, Ceylon in drums at 200 and in bulk at 195, all sellers sterling per ton cif March-April shipment. Liberian and Malayan palmoil were both unchanged at 345 and 195 quoted respectively. Others were unoffered.

Paris Bourse Steady

PARIS, March 16.

The market was generally steady. There appeared however to be some lack of confidence and price changes were only minor. Coppers exceptionally ruled very firm while rubbers did well. Foreign and domestic oils were adversely affected by the Persian Parliament's approval of oil nationalisation. French irons and steels and electrical engineerings were fairly bright but Rentes were inclined to be easier.

Better Cotton Supply

PROSPECTS FOR THE NEXT SEASON

WASHINGTON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): There are prospects for improvement in the world cotton supply next season, the Cotton Committee of the International Materials Conference reported yesterday.

The Committee made its report at the conclusion of its first series of meetings yesterday.

The report was based on data supplied by the International Cotton Advisory Committee and member governments.

Members of the Committee are Belgium (representing the Benelux countries), Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Britain and the United States.

Centre's Capital Issues

NEW DELHI, March 17 (PTI): Over Rs. 75 crores worth capital issues were sanctioned in 1950 by the Government of India.

This is revealed in the annual report of the Finance Ministry outlining steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate the flow of industrial capital in the country.

The Industrial Finance Corporation sanctioned advances aggregating Rs. 8.52 crores during the year. The Corporation has also issued bonds aggregating Rs. 5.30 crores in order to increase reserves for advancing loans.

Brussels Stocks Improve

BRUSSELS, March 16.

Geomines and rubber issues recovered on the futures market, while Canadian Pacific were favourably influenced by the better tone on Wall Street yesterday. Cash market trading was very quiet. Textiles were well held, rubbers were firm and coals resistant. Some weak spots were noted in other compartments except electricity and colonial issues which were steady.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, March 17.

Coiryam Beypore 380-390, Quilandy 390-400, Fibre Garbled 325, ungarabled 300 Cocoanuts raw 180-195, Dry 180 190 Cocoanut Oil 750, Copra, office 505, Dilpasand 510, Madrasmottam 530, Pepper Wynaad 3825, Country 3775, Dry Ginger Chernad 1275, Ernad 1250, Coffee Robusta 200, Timber Pali 60-65 Junglewood 35-40, Vellapine 67-8-70 Benteak 50-55, Teak 120-130, Mango 3-2, 3-6, Teak 22-8 21-8 Rosewood 22-8 27-8.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, March 17.

Grains—Wheat 25, Gram 18 to 19, Bejhar 16-12, Maize 18, Peas Green 15, Jeth 15-12-6, Ahrar ready 17, Jeth 163-6, Urad 19-4, Moong 19-12, Masoor 21-8, Guwar ready 13-2, Jeth 12-12, Baisakh 13-3. Stocks.—Bejhar 3, peas 22 Khatties Gur ready ceiling 19- Crycta] rationed 34-6, Open 53, Khandsari Ceiling 29, Open 40 to 44, Oilseeds—Sarson 31-8, Taraseed 25, Groundnut 20 to 24, Cottonseed 15-4, Oilcake 12-12 Mustardoil 80, Binseed oil 68, Silver Forward 192-13, Gold 113-8.

Saurashtra State Bank

RAJKOT, March 17 (PTI): The Saurashtra Government was thinking of placing the state bank on a commercial basis, Finance Minister Mr. G. B. Kotak disclosed in the States Assembly Friday.

U.S. COTTON EXPORT

WASHINGTON, March 17 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Agriculture Department yesterday allocated twenty-five thousand bales of cotton linters and cotton pulp equivalent for export in the remainder of the cotton season, which ends on July 31.

Britain will get five thousand bales.

Drop In N. Y. Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, March 16

Black pepper values dropped sharply as grinders and dealers refused to follow sellers recent higher price ideas here in India. Recent and prospective good arrivals tended to erase any fears of tightening supplies in the near future. Spot was offered today at 160 cents afloats at 158, March shipment at 156 and April/May shipment at 154 cents ex-dock. Present bids are running two to three cents below the market.

AMERICAN MARKETS

TRADE BUYING IN N.Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Firm On Active Buying

NEW YORK, March 16.

The market remained featured by the continued tightness of near March and May in which thousands of bales are wanted. Offerings however, were completely lacking with no trades taking place at the opening and buying orders again spilling over into July and new crop deliveries.

Liquidation and hedging held gains in forwards initially but offerings were absorbed and prices advanced to over one dollar a bale in after dealings with old crop July moving to within ten points of the ceiling. Trading was slow however, as traders were cautious in view of continued favourable Korean news.

In the afternoon new crops advanced sharply on trade and commission house buying with scarcity of contracts feature. Old crop July moved to within four points of the ceiling. In addition the tightness of nearbys renewed demand, evidently touched off by a Washington report indicating the secretary of agriculture is strongly opposed to price ceilings on raw cotton together with firmness of outside markets. The market closed firm with sales 250,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	N. Y.	N. O.
March	45.39	—
May	45.39	45.39
July	45.33	45.33
October	41.43	41.27
Middling Spot	46.06	44.91

N. Y. Cotton October highest 41.45 at 14.59 lowest 40.91 at 10.00 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, March 16.

The sudden and encouraging strength late Thursday was followed through this morning as buyers encountered little resistance in pushing the list to fresh gains mostly of fractions to one dollar or more. Televisions were again prominent followed closely by leading aircrafts, steels, motors, minings, rails, railequipments, textiles and oils. Numerous reasons were given for the recovery including pleasing labour and business news and the belief that the earlier selling may have been overdone. At noon the averages were industrials 247.48 and rails 82.26.

Activity slowed in the afternoon but the market nevertheless extended gains to reach a level which erased the better part of the setback suffered earlier this week. Advances of fractions to two dollars or more prevailed for the mainbody with a handful of highpriced selected showing wider recoveries. Aiding sentiment was an office defence mobilisation announcement that military procurement were now running at an annual rate of more than 60,000 million dollars and all production quotas were being met or exceeded. The session closed firm at or around the day's highs.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephon and Telegraph	154-3/4
Anaconda Copper	41
Chase National Bank	39-1/8
Firestone Tyre	86-5/8
General Electric	54-1/4
General Motors	52-3/8
Ingersol Rand	77-3/4
International Nickel	35-3/8
National City Bank	49-1/8
New York Central Rail Road ..	22
Sinclair Oil	36-5/8
Socony Vacuum	26-1/8
Texas Co.	89-5/8
Union Carbide	55-3/8
U.S. Smelting	52-1/4
U.S. Steel Common	43
Western Union	43-3/4

Total Nmber of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,660,000.

The Highest and Lowest of U.S. Steel Trading prices were 43-1/8 and 42-5/8 respectively.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, March 16.

The pepper market was quiet and unchanged with black Lampong indicated at 665 and white Muntok at 1075 straits dollars per picul sellers ex-godown. There was no overseas enquiry.

City Markets

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 17.

The local bullion market was quietly steady today with moderate business.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 193/2 and declined at Rs. 192/14 on scattered selling. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 193/10 and Ready bullion was placed at Rs. 193.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112/13 and declined at Rs. 112/9 Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112/13 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77/4.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	.....	192 14	0
Forward	.....	192 14	0
Ready Gold	.....	112 8	0
Forward	.....	112 5	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 17.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1.940 on fears of export of pig iron

Later on Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1917/8 and steadied at Rs. 1927/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 17.

GROUNDNUTS

Ready Khandesh	.....	48 8	0
Ready Madras	.....	48 4	0
Ready Bold	.....	48 0	0
April/May delivery	....	48 12	0
OIL			
Local Mills	.....	26 6	0
Upcountry Mills	.....	25 14	0
March	.....	25 15	0
April	.....	26 1	0
LINSEED			
Ready Bold	.....	45 8	0
Ready Small	.....	44 2	0
April/May	.....	46 2	0
Oil	.....	25 2	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready three Zilla	.....	48 8	0
May	....	244 0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMGAY, March 17

2-1/4% 1954	.....	98 13	0
2-1/2% 1955	.....	99 10	0
2-1/2% 1961	.....	94 8	0
2-3/4% 1962	.....	96 8	0
2-3/4% 1960	.....	96 8	0
2-3/4% 1976	.....	92 4	0
3% 1986 Con.	..... X.W.	82 14	0
3% 1951/54	.....	100 12	0
3% 1953/55	.....	101 4	0
3% 1957	.....	100 3	0
3% 1959/61	.....	98 15	0
3% 1963/65	.....	97 2	0
3% 1959/61	.....	98 15	0
3% 1966/68	.....	96 2	0
3% 1964	.....	97 4	0
3% 1970/75	.....	94 13	0
4% 1960/70	.....	108 3	0
4 -1/2% 1955-60	.....	108 12	0
3-1/2% 1954-59	.....	103 10	0
4-1/2%	.....	111 8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	.....	98 0	0
3% Bombay 1960	.....	98 8	0
2-3/4% U.P 1961	.....	96 8	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	.....	96 8	0
3% Bombay 1956	.....	100 8	0
3% Bombay 1958	.....	100 4	0
3% Punjab 1952	.....	101 [illegible]	
3% Madras 1952/55	....	100 -	
3% U.P. 1952	....	100 8	0
3% C.P. 1952	.....	100 8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	.....	100 0	0
3% U.P. 1961/66	.....	99 [illegible]	

MUNICIPAL

4% B.P.L.	.....	104 4	0
4% B Municipality	....	109 0	0
5% B. Municipality	....	113 0	0
5% B Municipality 1954 ..		112 0	0

London Pepper Steady

LONDON, March 16.

The pepper market was steady but idle. Prices remained unchanged with black Lampong March shipment quoted at 12 shillings and white Muntok at 20 shillings shipping weight with white Sarawak at 20sh 6d delivered weight per pound CIF basis ports. Malabar afloat was quoted at 1350 shillings and first half April shipment held for 1390 per hundred weight CIF United Kingdom.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

INDIA NOT A HARD-WORKING NATION, WARNS NEHRU

No Remedy Yet For Enforced Idleness Of Villagers

TAX-EVADERS' METHODS ANALYSED

THE Prime Minister remained in the lense light during the week.

He told some home truths to the Members of Parliament.

Intervening in the Budget Debate, he said, "with all the respect to my own people, I will say we are not a hard-working nation. I see how other nations are facing their problems, whether it is in Europe or China or Japan, whatever policy they may pursue, they work hard and suffer privations much more than most of us do."

Leaving others, many Members of Parliament get tired by seeing other people work. The evil actually starts from the villages where real India lives. Seasonal character of crops and unplanned village life, leaves bulk of Indian population in enforced and compulsory idleness.

It will be a colossal figure if man-hours lost in the villages were counted. A villager does not shirk work, but for months together he has no work to do. Harnessing of man-power in India's villages will change the face of this country.

There has been a good deal of talk about planning of the village life, but it has mostly remained only a talk. In practice, the village economy has been dislocated. The case of oil industry should illustrate the point. From the dawn of Indian civilization, oil-pressing has been a cottage industry in this country. With the exception of the Punjab and parts of Uttar Pradesh, oil even today is the medium for cooking food. Villages rear oil seeds and have them pressed by the village oil-presser to obtain their oil. Vanaspati industry is rapidly replacing the village oil-presser and driving him out of his age-long profession. The Congress rulers are committed to be policy of full employment. They demand alternative employment for the retrenched personnel of industrial undertaking and Government offices. In the controversy over Vanaspati, hardly anyone has tried to find alternative employment for the village oil-presser.

Another Aspect

There is another aspect of this problem. The Labour legislation on the model of highly advanced countries and adjudicators' awards have brought about a good deal of enforced idleness in this country. Let me illustrate the point.

In New Delhi, a gardener's wages were Rs. 14 a month before the war. He worked from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. with an hour's break for food. He is paid Rs. 72 now with one-third half-hearted work.

Any attempt at enforcement of discipline is met with organised opposition from Labour leaders, who often have access to the Ministers. No one can object to higher wages or better standards of living but what one protests is the systematic destruction of India's stability by "go slow" movements.

New Outlook

There is yet another aspect of this problem. Labour has become the pawn with which political parties are gambling with in their struggle for power. Each party, in order to have the support of Labour, is bidding against each other in the shape of higher wages and lesser work.

Here again, the Prime Minister took a realistic view. Referring to Labour reforms such as minimum wages, profit-sharing and industrial housing, the Prime Minister told a Press Conference that the Government were trying to think of those problems, not independently, as it did before, but in an integrated way. "I confess the fault is ours. We thought of these things separately as a desirable thing. A desirable thing may have undesirable consequences in some other sector of economy. We have, therefore, decided to consider them together."

The Prime Minister's meaning is clear.

Labour Welfare or concessions to Capital will be considered together in the sole context of increased production. Labour may share in the profits of an undertaking, provided it works hard to earn those profits.

Food Subsidy Problem

New Delhi has been discussing the Compromise formula, the Works Minister, Mr. Gadgil is reported to have brought from Bombay to solve the Food subsidy deadlock. In its last analysis, the formula cuts across the Central Government's declared policy of 'no food subsidy' in the rural areas. The policy is a realisation, though too late, by the Centre, that like Law and Order, feeding of the population is the sole responsibility of the States' Governments. As a first step, the Centre told the States' Governments that it would subsidize food prices in selected industrial centres only, and the States' Governments were to shell out money, if they wanted to subsidize food prices anywhere else. The States, with the exception of Bombay, accepted the position on the principle that half a loaf was better than no loaf at all. The Gadgil formula seeks to thin down subsidy in industrial centres in order to spread it over in the rural areas.

There are obvious dangers in the scheme. For thinning down of subsidy in the industrial centres will 'ipso facto' raise the prices of foodgrains in those areas.

The Governments of India and of Bombay may mutually agree not to give any increase in the Dearness Allowance to their employees. They have no such control over the industrial Labour, which can seek an adjudicator's award. In other words, the formula has the germs of fomenting industrial unrest and enhance Dearness Allowance.

The Economy Committee of the Cabinet is at present engaged in examining the implications of this formula.

Missing Links

Minister Tyagi told Parliament that taking capital and revenue expenditure together during 1951-52, Rs. 21.32 crores would be spent on food subsidies, Rs. 4.0 crores on food procurement bonus, Rs. 5.31 crores on the Grow More Food Campaign, Rs. 8.69 crores on the Grow More Campaign Loans, Rs. 3.50 crores on land reclamation and Rs. 34.66 crores on River Valley Projects. Thus on food and agriculture alone a sum of Rs. 77.48 crores was proposed to be spent next year.

Mr. Tyagi did not complete the picture of the Welfare State. Here are the missing links:—

Ministry of Education Budget	Rs. 6,76,84,000
Ministry of Health Budget	Rs. 2,80,54,000
Ministry of Labour Budget	Rs. 2,96,39,000
Ministry of Natural Resources Budget	Rs. 3,18,00,000
Total	Rs. 15,71,85,000

After making an allowance for Part "C" States, which are the direct responsibility of the Central Government, at least ten crores of expenditure of these four Ministries should have been borne by the Provinces.

Tax-Evasion Tactics

The Annual Report of the Central Board of Revenue for the pre-partition year, 1946-47 makes an interesting reading, particularly in regard to the growing menace of tax evasion.

The Report says:—

"Despite the enactment of various penal provisions in the Act and the close scrutiny applied by Income-tax Officers, in examining account books, the tendency on the part of assessees, to conceal the income still persists. Methods of legal avoidance such as claiming partition in Hindu Undivided Families, claiming large bonus payments to employees, splitting up existing businesses into several parts and taking employees or close relative as partners of firms created with the sole purpose of reducing tax-liability were quite common. There were also innumerable instances of attempted illegal evasion by means of manipulation of accounts through inflation of purchases and wages and suppression of sales, under-statement of stocks, etc., bringing into account suppressed profits in the shape of cash credits in the name of relatives and keeping entirely out of the accounts the surplus profits made by selling goods at above controlled rates.

"The following are a few illustrations of methods of evasion adopted by assessees which came to light in the course of assessments during the year:—

"In one case interest received from foreign debentures was not accounted for the several years. The interest was actually received in an Indian State and was brought into British India by means of hundies drawn in fictitious names. The income concealed for three years amounted to Rs. 85 thousand and penalties amounting to Rs. 40 thousand had been imposed.

"A renowned group of industries suppressed production and sales. The daily production book produced proved on examination to be faked. The yield of yarn in proportion to the cotton consumed was found to be abnormally low.

"Cotton consumed was charged to the manufacturing account at highly inflated rates and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was found to have been charged in excess "The assessment was completed under Section 23(4) and penalty proceedings have been started.

How Medico Did It

"A leading medical practitioner was found withholding a part of his professional income from his returns of income. He produced no accounts but it was found that he had an account in a Bank, wherein large credits appeared, which were obviously fees from the profession. He had also another account in a second Bank in the name of his son wherein, in addition to other credits, interest on securities alleged to have been purchased with the assessee's monies had been credited. The offences were compounded in a sum of Rs. 15,000.

"In one case, in which the assessee had frittered away a huge slice of his profits, by debiting large amounts as bogus purchases, the previous year's case was also re-examined. Investigations showed that the assessee had deliberately concealed particulars of income for both the years and had thus committed offences under the Income-tax Act as well as the Excess Profits Act. He admitted his guilt and the offence was compounded for Rs. 2,00,000

Demonetisation Brings It Out

"A big speculator dealing in futures and forward transactions claimed that he had suffered losses. No account books were maintained by him. Investigations, however, indicated that he had made enormous profits and assessment had accordingly been made on an estimated basis. The tax was not, however, paid and there were no assets known to the Department for distraint. In view of the Demonetisation Ordinance the assessee was forced to declare his possessions of high denomination notes which exceeded Rs. 4 lakhs. The entire arrears were collected from the Reserve Bank of India.

"Enquiries regarding black-marketing activities of an assessee resulted in the discovery of a definite instance of payment of premium over and above the controlled rate. Penalties of Rs. 2,875 under Section 28(I) (c) of the Income-tax Act and Rs. 8,000 under Section 16 of the Excess Profits Tax Act were imposed.

Other Instances

"In the case of a spinning mill-owner, it was discovered that repairs to property let out were charged to machinery account and side by side statutory allowance for repairs was also claimed as a deduction out of the letting value of property. Payments received for insured stocks destroyed by fire were also not credited to the revenue account, but taken direct to the capital accounts. Action under Section 28 of the Act was taken and a penalty of Rs. 3,400 was imposed.

"In one case, the assessee resorted to suppression of sale inflation of purchases by fictitious debit to goods accounts of bogus cash and credit purchases. The cash purchases were supported by faked bills while credit to fictitious parties were allowed in respect of credit purchases. The fraud was detected and an assessment had been made on an income of Rs. 1,62,517 against Rs. 26,113 returned by the assessee.

"A colliery owner omitted to enter all his sales in the books which came to light from the information received from outside. He also diverted some sales to the names of others. A penalty of Rs. 30,000 was levied in this case under Section 28 of the Act.

"One big Military Contractor did not disclose a part of his contract receipts on the plea that they were directly paid to sub-contractors. The allegation was found to be false and a penalty of Rs. 10,000 was levied.

"In the case of a leading firm false purchases were detected and invoices were denied on the pretext of black-market purchases Investigation disclosed a book account which accounted for the profits arising out of these fictitious debits. The income sought to be concealed was Rs. 2,79,497. Penalty under Section 28 is under consideration."

Daily Dozen—Under Water

Middle-aged and old people must keep their exercise within the dwindling capacity of their hearts and circulations.

Their tissues could do with more oxygen, but to get it by really vigorous exercise is more than their frame can stand.

Is there anyway out of this dilemma? A grand old man of physiology, Sir Leonard Hill, now eighty-four, suggested one in the "British Medical Journal." Take exercise in your bath is his advice.

After all, a man weighing 10st. weighs only 10 lb. when immersed in water. This is why muscular movement under water uses up much less energy and so involves much less strain on the pumping and circulation system.

Experiments have shown that exercises in the bath can lead to just as high a consumption of oxygen as vigorous exercises on the road But whereas on the road particularly in the case of older people the blood pressure rises and the pulse quickens a good deal, exercises in the bath can mean just as great an increased consumption of oxygen, with only a slight increase in the pulse rate and no rise in the blood pressure. Indeed, the blood pressure may fall.

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LOUIS FISCHER WHO MOVED IN THE INNER CIRCLE OF MOSCOW

GIVES HERE THE INSIDE STORY OF

Waxing Oppression And Waning Faith

By LOUIS FISCHER

I vented my repugnance for Stalin-idolatry in an article written in Moscow and published in New York in 1930. I placed the responsibility at Stalin's door and called it the worst of all names, 'anti-Bolshevik.' Actually, it was Bolshevik, the inescapable end-effect of dictatorship. Mussolini and Hitler conducted similar symphonies of self-praise.

At the time, I did not see that Stalin's bad taste and the G.P.U.s bad behaviour were deadly germs. I thought they were sores on a healthy body which was building new cities and creating new values. I thought the favourable was fundamental and the unfavourable ephemeral. I handled all the material and placed it in the scales; but hope distorted judgment and I consequently used incorrect weights. Seeing did not interfere with believing.

Disenchantment

Perhaps disenchantment was slowly maturing within me. But no conscious 'Kronstadt' threatened, and if it had, Hitler's advent in 1933 would have prevented me from rejecting the Soviet regime. The Nazis loudly avowed their cult: the axe ('Heads will roll,' Hitler said), the Fuehrer, an expanded Germany, anti-Semitism, and anti-Communism. If their way won, the world would sink into barbarism and blood. The German Communists had helped Hitler come to power; they thought the destruction of the democratic centre would facilitate their struggle with the Nazi extreme.

This is an incurable Communist miscalculation. But once the Fascists took over in Germany, German and other Communists led the anti-Nazi fight, and, after at least a year of hesitation, the Soviet Government joined that fight. Capitalist nations recognized the Hitler menace to much later.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Litvinov now launched a dynamic drive for an anti-Fascist coalition to check the descent of war. In Geneva he mercilessly flayed the appeasers of Hitler, Mussolini, and Japan. His success among journalists and pacifists was no compensation for his failure to alter the policies of conservative and opportunist bourgeois governments. Litvinov's name became a symbol, and as such it still stands to mock those who contend that only the Fascist aggressors made the second world war. Hitler had many active and passive democratic collaborators.

It seemed better strategy to combat Hitler than to combat the Soviet Government which was urging a world mobilization against Fascism and war. Veteran critics of Moscow, on the left half of the political semicircle, moderated their attacks and, here and there, closed ranks to form the Liberal-Socialist-Communist Popular Front. Even old 'Kronstadter's subsided into silence; few new recruits joined their flag in the first two or three years after the establishment of the Hitler regime.

Secret Police

In Russia, living conditions improved measurably, though by foreign standards meagrely, during 1934 and 1935. At the same time, Communist morality and idealism were disintegrating. The G.P.U.'s intervention in Stalin's ideological quarrels with the Left and Right oppositions reduced the Communist Party to an obedient rubber stamp of the personal dictator. Its bureaucracy merged with the greater bureaucracy of the government and both bred sycophants, cynics and cowards. In the highest ranks as well as in the lowest, fear rather than thought, self-interest rather then public welfare was the father of every word and deed.

Anybody who had uttered a dissenting view in the past or whose independence and originality might some day nurture unorthodoxy received a 2 a.m. visit from the secret police and soon joined the involuntary 'builders of Socialism' in Siberia and the Arctic wastes.

The cautious, calculating, submissive, nervous timeservers in the apparatus of the government, Party, trade unions, and other organizations watched their step, looked over their shoulders, loudly professed loyalty, monotonously repeated the official propaganda, and for solace, tried to eat, drink, dance, and, in general, live as luxuriously as the relaxed material standards permitted.

The Kremlin decreed equality 'a bourgeois virtue.' It certainly was not a Soviet virtue. The spread between richest and poorest reached super-capitalist dimensions. Piece-work for labour was now universal and the trade unions became paper organizations while the directors of factories and offices became 'sole commanders' who hired, fired, and fixed wages.

In December 1934, a young man named Nikolaiev shot and killed Sergei Kirov, the Communist boss of Leningrad, Number Four Bolshevik of the Soviet Union. Forthwith, the G.P.U. executed 103 persons who were in jail and had been in jail for many months before Kirov's death. Then Lenin's co-worker Zinoviev was exiled for the same deed. Then the heads of the G.P.U. in Leningrad were punished for it.

'Wither Away'

I was sick at heart. The Soviet state, doomed by theory to 'wither away,' had expanded into a cruel, overgrown monster. Abroad, to be sure, this same **Bolshevik government continued its efforts to mould a collective-security bloc against Fascist aggression. But I felt that this was not enough. 'I believe' I wrote in an article in the New York Nation, 'that the democratization of the Soviet Union would weaken the enemies of peace.' One evening in Moscow I read this sentence from my manuscript to Constantine Oumansky, chief of the Foreign Office Press Department, and to his assistant, Boris Mironov. Mironov agreed. Oumansky, the rigid official, said it wasn't relevant.** Subsequently, in connection with one of the trials, Mironov was shot. Oumansky became ambassador at Washington and Mexico, although within a decade he too succumbed in a mysterious aeroplane accident.

Democracy inside Russia would have been very relevant to the policy of collaboration for peace with the Western democracies against Hitler. A democratic Russia would have helped anti-appeasement forces in England and France unseat their Neville Chamberlains and Daladiers.

A democratic Russia would have avoided the Stalin purge and the big Moscow trials which weakened Russia economically and militarily. A democratic Russia would not have signed the 1939 pact with Hitler. A democratic Russia, in other words, might have prevented the war which the totalitarian Soviets helped to precipitate.

Except for the compulsions to folly inherent in his own system, Stalin is wise, and there are indications that he was aware of the internal crisis caused by waxing oppression and waning faith. The Bolsheviks had spent the spiritual heritage of the revolution. To be sure, by 1934 there was more bread, but man does not live by bread alone, especially when its supply is precarious. The regime needed new popular incentives. It could accentuate the already inaugurated policy of granting ever-growing special privileges and emoluments to the army, the G.P.U., the engineers, the aristocracy of the proletariat, and the upper reaches of the state bureaucracy who, together, constituted the mercenary praetorian guard of the Soviet system. But the only new and untried incentives available to the Bolshevik regime were nationalism and freedom. Stalin tried nationalism.

New Saints

Having destroyed the vision of the future, the dictatorship had no choice but to turn its back on the future and embrace the past. That was the essence of the nationalist 'line' adopted by the Kremlin in 1934. The Nazi revolution began with the glorification of Germany's past. The Bolshevik revolution ended when it glorified Russia's past.

Russia had a great past and its heroes were anti-Tsarist rebels. This new phase, however, celebrated not the rebels but the Tsars. Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Tsarist princes, anti-revolutionary Tsarist generals like Suvorov, and monks of the Middle Ages were lifted out of cobwebs, dusted off, refurbished as national saints, and presented for worship to a startled people who had earlier been taught to abhor them.

These antics merely intensified the crisis of faith that commenced when the nation was told that Trotsky and other fathers of the revolution were Fascists. If Trotsky was a Fascist and Ivan the Terrible a Soviet hero, all fixed standards of judgment vanished and nobody knew what to believe. Tonight, the angels of this morning might be declared devils. The resulting mental confusion conduced to hypocrisy and automatic, unthinking acceptance of the unpredictable revelations from the heights of the Kremlin. Therein lay at least a minimum of security.

The new nationalism was Russian nationalism. Goosestepping scholars rewrote history to prove that Tsarist Russia had not been a 'prison of nations' as Communists used to contend. The study of the Russian language was made obligatory for all national minorities. The outward trappings of Tsarism, formerly reviled by the Bolsheviks as relics of the ugly past, were restored; titles for army officers and epaulets reappeared. This was the inception of the new dogma of 'Russia Ueber Alles,' of the strident exclusive nationalism which, a few years later, led to the scrapping of the 'Internationale' in favour of an anthem dedicated to Russia; to the employment of the church as an instrument of the Soviet Government at home and abroad, to the emergence of bemedalled marshals looking like Goering, to the rise of Soviet imperialism (the child of nationalism), and to official propaganda for Pan-Slavism, a teaching as pregnant with evil as Pan-Germanism.

The Bolshevik regime represented a revolt against the ugly material, cultural, and psychological heritage of Tsarism. But Tsarism proved very resistant, and the outside world did not help the new defeat the old.

The fact that Bolshevism would want to drink at the mouldy wells of Tsarism shocked and repelled me. My strongest bond with the Soviet system had been its internationalism and its forward look.

Suddenly, in 1935, whispers about a new democratic constitution were heard, and in 1936 it became official. The Stalin Constitution! I clutched at it. I wanted to believe. I did not want to forswear a cause in which I had made such a large spiritual investment. Maybe Stalin understood that the people thirsted for freedom. They had had it, as Lenin said, in the brief Kerensky interlude. Indeed, they had had more of it under Nicholas the Second than under the Bolsheviks. Now that all the hostile classes in the Soviet Union had been liquidated beyond recall, Stalin could, without danger to the regime, grant a new charter of liberty which would release new enthusiasm, recapture some of the old elan, and thereby facilitate the task of the government both in administration and production. I wanted to believe that a dictatorship born of noble motives could abdicate.

New Saints

I recognized the Constitution's deficiency. It enunciated an inspiring bill of rights but described no executive machinery to implement it and no judiciary to safeguard it. I discussed this with Karl Radek on the eve of the publication of the Constitution.

Radek was a renowned Soviet writer, friend of Lenin, member of the inner Party circle, co-worker of Stalin and brilliant conversationalist. He knew all the answers. He would put a question and before one could formulate a reply he gave it himself. On this occasion, I said to him, "The

(Continued on Page 23)

'THE MULTIPLE CHECKER PLAY WE FACE'

Russell in 'The Los Angels Times'

SOVIET RAJ TURNS TOTALITARIAN

Russia's Busiest Spy-Nest

HOW MOSCOW GETS INTELLIGENCE OF KOREA OPERATIONS

SOVIET bosses in Moscow had exact knowledge of the strength of American forces in Japan before the North Koreans came down the 38th Parallel to invade South Korea. Moscow could also be kept easily informed of the U.N. operation that culminated in the occupation of Inchon.

The Soviet Embassy and trade representatives in Japan, aided by the local Communist Party intelligence, work, as is shown in this article, as a powerful spy-ring in Tokyo, which the S.C.A.P. is unable under the Moscow Agreement of 1945 to disperse.

THE hour for the decisive stroke was near. The great convoys for the Inchon invasion were gathering in ports along the east coast of Japan—Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and others, nearly all of them already jammed with troop and supply ships. U. S. Marines and Army forces in an almost unbroken stream moved to the guarded docks. Warecraft waited to cover the movement of our assault forces across the Korean Strait and into the Yellow Sea as they headed toward D day, writes Gordon Walker in 'Collier's.'

At the most feverish moment of preparation, the Japanese ship-to-shore radio terminal at Nagasaki (where one of World War II's atom bombs exploded) received what under normal circumstances would have been a routine message. A rust-streaked freighter requested permission to make port and unload her cargo.

The freighter had a legal right to enter Japanese ports, but the ship, fully equipped with radio, flew the flag of a Soviet Russian satellite in eastern Europe.

American Eighth Army harbour masters were confronted with a delicate decision. They couldn't turn the freighter away, but they were understandably alarmed at the prospect of the Russian satellite crew, probably including experienced intelligence agents, nosing into the middle of our invasion forces. The freighter was hurriedly instructed to leave the area of the invasion ports and to put in at Fukuoka, on Japan's southernmost island of Kyushu.

The case of the rusted freighter is just one example of why the war in Korea has been one of the strangest that American forces have ever been called upon to fight. In support of United Nations actions, we have had to carry on military operations from Japan with spies operating in our back yard. We couldn't shoot, arrest or even control these spies who walked freely about Tokyo and who sometimes travelled elsewhere in Japan.

In Tokyo alone, the Soviet Union diplomatic mission of 233 Red Army officers, civilians, MVD agents, and their wives was from the beginning in excellent position to observe our troop movements, gather other military intelligence and transmit information to the North Korean Communists, directly or indirectly.

Intelligence officers at the war front in Korea time after time found the North Koreans amazingly well-informed of United Nations plans and operation.

It is impossible to prevent the Soviets from maintaining a "diplomatic and trade mission" in Japan as an adjunct to Soviet participation on the Far Eastern Commission in Washington and the Allied Control Council in Tokyo.

It is impossible to prevent the Soviets Communists themselves from operating in behalf of their Moscow counterparts.

Swarms Of Red Agents

Lump the Soviets and their only two willing Japanese Communist accomplices together and you have a legally protected organization of upward of 100,000 spies and potential spies working in the centre of a forward military base.

The drama of the freighter was not quite ended when the harbour masters sent it away from the invasion-staging area. The next episode took place in Tokyo when the Soviet trade representative, Anatole Gromov, formally requested the permission of General MacArthur's headquarters to proceed to Tokyo and inspect the ship's cargo.

It is normal for the trade section of the Russian diplomatic mission to inspect Russian cargo before it is turned over to Japanese consumers. And if there were no legal grounds for turning the freighter back, there were likewise none for refusing Gromov's application.

Gromov, in order to reach Fukuoka on his "inspection trip," had to pass through the Kansai seaports at Osaka and Kobe where American Marines had landed from San Francisco and then hurriedly staged for the Inchon invasion. Fukuoka itself, while slightly less important in the military planning for Inchon, was nevertheless a "hot" port city.

A short train trip away, the American Seventh Fleet was conducting top-secret war operations using the old Japanese naval base at Sasebo.

A regiment of American paratroopers from the States was scheduled at the time of Gromov's visit to arrive in the Fukuoka area, prior to re-embarking for the Korean war front.

And within a radius of 25 miles from Fukuoka, feverish activity was under way at three primary American air bases—Ashiya, Iizuka and Brady fields.

SCAP officials nevertheless could find no adequate excuse for blocking Gromov's visit, and the trade delegate, one of the top three officials in the Soviet organization in Japan, made his trip.

Information

For days before the operation actually got under way, the Tokyo Correspondents' Club—located next door to Gromov's office in the Mitsubishi No. 21 building had been a bedlam of giveaway activity.

The Press Club, with its 200-odd correspondents of all nationalities, has never been "secure." When newsmen departed to cover the amphibious landing of the American 1st Cavalry Division at Pohang, they were crowded into a U. S. Navy bus in front of the club.

Then with club servants, wives and girl friends waving good-bye and shouting, "Be careful," they took off on an operation that was as subtle as a Russian tank creeping through a field of broken glass.

The prelude to departure for Inchon was little different. At one point just before take-off time a harried newsman was yelling into the telephone at the Press Club desk to his office in New York: "I am leaving for a sea trip, do you understand me, a sea trip!"

Another correspondent stood nearby at the club bulletin board where a notice stated that newsmen leaving for Korea would have to renew their immunization shots.

While he stood there, Evgeniy Egerov, boyish-looking but keen-thinking correspondent for the official Soviet newspaper service Tass, sidled up. And with a broad grin on his face he asked, "Do you guys still have to get visas to go to Korea?"

Egerov, who is a SCAP-accredited correspondent, is entitled to travel freely anywhere in Japan, including military installations.

But like other officially stationed Soviets in Japan, he did not press for his legal privileges by requesting to go along to Inchon.

HE MERELY DROPPED INTO THE CLUB AND LISTENED.

Russians like Egerov and Gromov were undoubtedly of inestimable value to Moscow. For where else could the Kremlin station its ubiquitous cloak-and-dagger boys to pick up such vital military intelligence?

Moscow's intelligence bosses remember only too well that when Germany attacked Russia in 1941 the Kremlin had prior knowledge of the attack because of information sent from Tokyo by the notorious spy, the late Richard Sorge.

Now because it is used as a base for American military operations, Japan is of even greater importance.

The original Soviet Mission diplomatic staff has been cut down from about 400 in 1946 to 125 staff members and 108 wives and dependents.

In Name Of Trade

Recently Moscow and the Japanese government concluded a barter deal whereby the latter was to build a flotilla of wooden barges in return for assorted Soviet commodities such as timber, hides and coal.

A Soviet trade representative came into SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section with a list of ports where the Japanese barges were to be built.

SCAP official, had not even heard of some of the remotely placed ports. Walking over to a wall map and pointing with his finger, a SCAP trade representative politely but firmly told the Russian:

"You will have the barges built only here, here and here."

Then the Soviet trade representative announced that they would have to send their men to these ports to supervise the building and make sure they were up to Russian specifications.

Japanese Communists, of course, are one of the most valuable sources of Soviet intelligence.

Some of them are Moscow-trained, numbers of them were in the Japanese military intelligence section in China and Manchuria, and most of them are only too willing and eager to help the representatives of the one nation which backs their cause.

General MacArthur's G-2 counter-intelligence agents work ceaselessly to screen and detect Japanese Communists who might be working in key offices of the Japanese government, police departments, seaports, telephone exchanges, railways and even as maids in the homes of occupation personnel.

Because SCAP commanders are forced to draw on the Japanese to run Army Air Force weather stations, to operate radar outposts, to guard occupation military installations, and to work as stenographers in SCAP offices.

Japanese working for the occupation are constantly moving about inside airfields, naval ports, war-supply warehouses and dumps.

SCAP was so short of shipping and seagoing personnel that, even for the invasion of Inchon, we were forced to use Japanese to man some American invasion LSTs.

And if, among all of these Japanese, the Soviet Mission in Japan cannot find or plant informers, it would be unusual.

Once they obtain information there is no problem in getting the information back to Moscow.

As an accepted diplomatic entity, the Soviets in Japan are entitled to operate their own radio transmitter and use secret diplomatic codes. They are free to run their own air and sea couriers openly from Tokyo to Vladivostok.

Nor would it be difficult for some of the many Soviet submarines frequently spotted in the Sea of Japan

(Continued On Page 23)

"MISS EGYPT 1951"

"Miss Egypt of 1951" was selected on Sunday, Feb. 25th, out of 14 competitors, in a special show attended by the "Beauty Queens" of Denmark and Paris now visiting Egypt, who made a sensational exhibition at this show, seen by an audience of about 2,000 people. It was a condition that every girl should talk Arabic fluently and should have been born in Egypt, and everyone of them had to answer five questions before the microphone. When asked about their age, most of the fourteen competitors simply said "14 years" and the audience laughed!

"Miss Egypt" is Miss Margareta Alexandrolo, Italian born in Egypt, seen between the second and third winners. The prizes she received reached about L.E. 400, and it was decided that she would represent Egypt in world elections for the "World Queen of Beauty".

OPEN SECRET AT TOKYO PRESS CLUB!

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Art moves towards villages—Analysis of trends of "rural" art—No return to villages—Record of Ketkar Art Institute—Kala Darshan sets example—Vagaries of cultural delegations.

"To villages, for art". This is the latest slogan of a section of India's art world. Village life has, consequently, figured in the current trends of painting, but the success of the endeavour will have to be judged by the practical purpose served by it.

The influence of this movement on the course of art or the range of its distribution needs to be examined. A few painters have actually adopted the technique and motifs of folk art and have, thereby, made some contribution to its revival. Since the sphere of their activities is manifestly restricted to large towns, it will be interesting to know whether any of them has supported rural artists in the task of perpetuating the tradition or has encouraged villagers to stick to folk art.

Portrayal of village life of the different regions has been the pursuit to some others. Such pictures have shown modes of living, rural occupations, fairs and festivals and at times effects of famine and starvation. Abundant material has been found by artists in their approach to villages, but it has rendered painting of this type rural in content and not form or technique. This difference has to be noted.

Not For Villagers

Satisfaction is naturally felt by artists that they have done some service towards villages. In addition, they earn appreciation and receive, at times, monetary benefit in the sale of pictures. This is all the reward which artists get. Then the pertinent question, which has to be considered, is whether any social purpose is served by the pictures which happen to be rural either in form or content. The answer will have to be found in cozy salons or aristocratic clubs and hotels in which they are usually exhibited; and it will be disappointing.

At the most, such pictures provide a glimpse of village life to visitors—the self-styled elite—who know little about rural India. This is the only purpose which rural paintings have, hitherto, served. On the other hand, the elite form a very small fraction of the country's vast population. They admire the paintings but do not care a straw for the people portrayed therein. This is how the "democratic" art has remained limited in its circulation and has been withheld from the villages by which it is inspired and with which it is primarily concerned. Villagers do not get to see set the pictures depicting their life even if they happen to be in the towns in which exhibitions are held.

Though material is freely drawn from villages, are coaborated out of it is not returned to them, In spite of the pretensions of its leaders, the art movement in its new phase also has not advanced to the people. Even if artists have real sympathy for the village-folks, they are not able to convey art to them, because they cannot get out of the circles of the few who have arrogated to themselves the privilege of enjoying art on behalf of the [illegible] of India

eople's Requirements

But is the new movement really intended for the mass of the people? The answer demands correct appraisal of the technique and content of art. In the first place, the form of art—say painting—should be clearly expressive, and then it should bring enlightenment to the people which they need for their advancement. Art should impart joy, education and enlightenment to them and for the same reason it should be intelligible in form and purposeful in content.

Will the paintings in which some of the artists splurge upon modernists' idioms and mannerisms have any appeal to the people? The reply must be in the negative, although panegyrics are showered upon them by their admirers and critics who have a strong bias towards them. Such paintings serve no social purpose even if they make statements of vital importance to the people. Their appeal is very much limited, because they need artists to give explanation about them to the people.

And then the paintings, which may be clear in expression, will convey nothing new to the people, if they depict merely familiar scenes. The people need to be told about the ill effects of certain customs. They need to be initiated in better ways of living and in the principles of health and hygiene. Their interest has also to be created in democratic politics and co-operative effort for economic advancement. Art is the proper medium to present all such problems to the people, but its course has yet to be directed in such channels.

Democracy In Art

As a fashionable motif, the village has moved from painting to the sphere of dance—and has been accorded a warm reception in it. It must be said to the credit of painters that they have insisted upon authenticity of the technique of folk art

Saurashtra Village Patriarch

BY ARISING RANA, J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

and of the aspects of village life selected by them.

But in the case of some dancers, folk dance has been exploited as a cover for their poor knowledge of the art of dance. The items, which are frequently included in programmes, are ostentatiously styled as folk, but their prototypes are not found in any region. Some of such items are said to have been composed by ill-equipped "exponents" and put forth as special compositions. It is time now that such humbuggery is stopped in the interest of the genuine classical or folk dance.

If folk forms have the values and vitality of art, they should be first revived among the village-folks and not merely propagated as a fashion in aristocratic circles. Art forms built upon rural material should portray, to the mass of the people, their life at it should have been and not as it has been. These are the main principles on which the real movement of art for the people must rest.

A Noteworthy Institute

On Sunday, March 3, the Ketkar Art Institute, which is one of the oldest institutions in Bombay, celebrated its thirty-sixth annual function. The significance of this function cannot be missed. Mr. K. R. Ketkar, who is an art teacher and artist of eminence, has conducted the Institute for full thirty-five years without any help whatsoever from the Government or Municipality. The Institute was founded by him in 1915 with the object of imparting training in drawing, painting and commercial art to students of the poor and middle class who cannot afford to join the Government school.

The Institute's students are admitted for the Government art examinations. Hitherto 4,000 students have taken its advantage, and among them are included some who have received higher training in Europe and have risen to eminence. Mr. Ketkar makes no profit out of the Institute, but he has the satisfaction that the loss whenever sustained by him is a gain to students. As an artist, he has considered it his duty to teach art to students regardless of loss or gain.

It was only recently that the Institute received recognition by the Government which should be a beginning of further patronage. One is at a loss to understand why the Municipality of Bombay does not help deserving art institutions like the one of Mr. Ketkar, when it gives grants to akhadas and also to well-endowed hospitals and social institutions. When art is acknowledged as a subject of education and vocational training, it must be considered by the Municipality as fully eligible for grants. The Ketkar Art Institute has an unbroken record of thirty-five years' service to art. It needs and deserves help which the Municipality and public should extend to it.

Well Done!

To the credit of the "Kala Darshan"—an art organisation of Ahmedabad—went a commendable exhibition last month, and it was an exhibition of paintings by more than a dozen artists of Bombay. The Kala Darshan brought to the notice of the art-loving public of Ahmedabad the fact that there are artists in Bombay whom it should recognise and whose works it should appreciate.

The Kala Darshan also did well in introducing Mr. Jagnanath Ahivasi to Ahmedabad by inviting him to open the exhibition. Mr. Ahivasi's name is well-known throughout India as one of the few front-rank exponents of Indian art, but Gujarat, which is the sphere of his work, has not cared to recognise his merits. Inspite of his deep knowledge of Indian art, noteworthy achievements, and appreciable contribution to the revivalistic movement, Ahivasi has shunned publicity and also honour. This is his fault which should be considered as a virtue. The Kala Darshan succeeded in taking Ahivasi to the Patnagar of Gujarat and, thereby, asserted itself as an institution having a broad outlook and the quality, of honouring those who deserve to be honoured.

Cultural Delegations

The Calcutta Art Society's cultural delegation which visited some countries in the Middle East on behalf of India was least known outside Bengal, because it represented only those by whom it was sponsored. When the Government of India is said to have extended patronage to this one-society show, one has to inquire whether, the Government has any policy by which it is guided in organising or patronising cultural delegations. The precedent will encourage others to show themselves off and to arrogate to themselves the privilege of negotiating contacts on behalf of the whole country.

Poor or one-sided representation of India's art and culture should be taken as one of the possible consequences of the arbitrary procedure adopted by the Government in the present instance. One wonders why individual institutions should consider themselves competent to assume all-India character and to present everything of India's culture to the world. The Calcutta Art Society must have got satisfaction that its delegation succeeded in showing the revivalistic art of Bengal to the Middle East, but the Government ought to have realised that there was much of art in the country which was outside Bengal. As long as the Government does not set up a machinery to select cultural delegations on a representative basis, it should refuse to extend accreditation, as cultural delegations, to individual institutions or any groups.

Letters From The King

On Mr. Winston Churchill's 76th birthday last December there was published, in his War Memoirs, a letter written to him by the King on February 22, 1943.

It is unusual for a letter signed by the King to be made public. Permission is given only "in very exceptional circumstances".

Mr. Churchill has been granted the honour of publishing three such letters. The last shows in the warmest and most intimate way, how the dark days of the war drew monarch and statesman together. The first two, written on May 18, 1937, and April 12, 1940, were addressed to "My dear Mr Churchill". The third, dated January 2, 1941 to "My dear Prime Minister"

But the letter published last December began: "My dear Winston."

—Epharaim Hardcastle In Sunday Express.

Ray Milland modestly claims that he made his name in films through "cheek and luck". His first break was a mixture of both with practically no money in his pocket he invited film star Estelle Brody to dinner at an expensive London night club ordered the best of everything and then, when the meal was over, told her he was broke and in desperate need of a job.

Luck was certainly with him, for Estelle offered him a job as an extra at her studio, starting the next morning. Two hours after reporting for work he was picked as a "type", given a contract and a good part in The Plaything.

—Home Notes.

Nobel Prize-Winner

Bertrand Russell is one of the half dozen men who have most profoundly influenced the humanistic thought of the last forty years. He became famous, first as a mathematician, and then as a rational pacifist, who was deprived of his Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, and went to prison for his principles in the first world war.

After the last war, he decided that it would be both good morals and good politics to start dropping bombs on Moscow. It is therefore surprising but suitable that at this climax of his career Bertrand Russell should be presented with the Nobel Prize, not for his work for peace, but for his services to Literature.

—Critic in New Statesman and Nation.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

YOU may remember that during the recent Balkan-Ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations, World Friendship Treasure chests were exchanged between American and Indian children.

This week has brought the news that several such chests from different countries arrived in New York sometime back. A photograph appearing in the centre of this page shows certain American children digging deep into them to find out what children of other lands had sent them. Examining a dancing dress, sent by the Balkan-Ji-Bari from here, are Eva von Fielitz (13 years), who used to live in Sweden, Usha Shah (11 years), belonging to this country, Celestine Littlebear (13 years), a Seminole Indian girl, and George Tani (12 years), of Japanese parentage. The package from London children is being presented by Doris Johnson, Trans-World Airlines hostes.

The previously received gifts from American children have been distributed to those boys and girls in this country who had participated in the scheme, as their token share. Some more gift parcels are due to be received shortly. We shall be glad to know who would like to exchange these with their American brethren this time?

A Week-End Camp

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari arranged a week-end camp for their workers last Sunday at Andheri. It was inaugurated by Shri D. K. Kunte, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, and among those who delivered talks on the occasion were Dr. D. D. Mehta, Shri Harrao Desai and Shri N. P. Kaikobad. The programmes of campfire, arranged by Shri Himat Rao and of Games, organised by Shri Sushil Munshi were quite lively. There was also an exchange of views and suggestions for the better working of different Units and the Provincial organisation, between the workers. The friends of the Hansraj Morarji School, where the camp was held, and Shri Pramod Tanna in-charge of the camp, are to be heartily conratulated for its grand success. All had a very happy and useful time together!

Let's Pull The Heavens Down

Brother Kaser Lall, of Katmandu, Nepal, has written the following:—

The Indians of old have left a fancifully spun yarn in which they tell us that in their days there was not a mile's stretch from the earth to the skies. Indeed heaven was on the earth. delightful story—isn't it?—although a bit fantastic.

It is doubtful whether even the mightiest pull of one's imagination, however elastic it is, will give one a picture of the possibility of this impossibility. Our knowledge of heaven is limited. At least, mine is. However, this never-never-world must be delightfully different to live in from the one we have inherited from those very story-swapping proginitors of ours.

Heaven, the very mention of which bring for many a soul dissatisfied with the dirt and drab of mundane life, a colourful picture of endless happiness-towards which the mind of nearly every human being is drawn-where life is free from wants and wars, from diseases and dirt—that's Heaven. But must we make this ideal world a subject of vivid imagination only? A favourite theme for men of religion to harp upon? A day-dreamer's dream?

Why shouldn't we pull down the Heaven to earth and make the ancient Indians' fantastic conception come true? My own version of heaven is a world where man is at his best, where every one is free and equal.

Must we preserve the old traditions and hates and fears between man and man, nation and nation? Must we still think with Kipling and imagine the existence of a line of seperation between the East and West? Must we have a hell where we can have a heaven? Somehow or other, the old order has to go and the eternal conflict end. The younger generation must rise to the call.

In The Nick Of Time

Sister Urmila Desai has sent the following story:—

"Have you seen my school satchel, Mummie?" asked Joyce.

"No, dear," said Mummie. "Not since your holiday."

"Holiday!" explained Joyce, "I remember. Harry borrowed it when he went hiking."

But her brother could not remember what had happened to the satchel.

"Look!" said Harry, as Joyce's face fell. "I still have some pocket-money I didn't spend in the hols. I was going to buy a model aeroplane with it; but I lost the satchel so I must replace it. You have the money and get a new one".

That afternoon Joyce and Mummie went off to the shops for a new satchel. They were just inspecting some when Harry came dashing into the shop.

"Have you bought it yet?" he panted, and beamed when he saw they had not.

"The satchel came by post after you left" he explained. "A man found it in a cove and sent it to the address in the satchel".

So Harry got his aeroplane after all. "But it was a close shave", he said afterwards. "I'm jolly well going to be more careful in future".

The Arab Children of Bombay paid a goodwill visit to the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari members.

A display of The World Friendship treasure chests in The U.S.A. In the centre is the dancing dress presented by the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children of the Tarabaugh and Chawpatty Balkan-ji-Bari units arranged a Balak Bazaar.

He's A Brick

Brother Joseph Reynolds has sent the following explanation:—

The Spartans of Greece were born and bred to be soldiers, contemptuous of fear or danger. It was a king of Sparta who was most probably the originator of the phrase 'He's a brick'. An important visitor, seeking audience with the king, was much surprised to see that the city had no wall around it. The king assured him that it had a very fine wall indeed. He thereupon conducted his visitor to the outskirts of the city where his soldiers were drawn up. "Behold the walls of Sparta", said the king, "and every man a brick".

Do You Know That....?

Tromso, in Norway, is probably the warmest place in the world for its latitude. It is 40 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than the average for places so far North.

The waters of the Red Sea are five times as salt as those of the Baltic Sea.

North of the Arctic Circle in Siberia, wild geese are hunted when they are moulting and are unable to fly. Thousands are killed and dumped into heaps where they are left to freeze. They thus become a store of food to be eaten at a later date.

On the Amazon tides are preceptible as far inland as Obidos, over 600 miles up the river.

In parts of the Dogger Bank the water may be only 60 feet deep. Yet some of th Norwegian fords are 4000 feet deep.

Stamp News

It is proposed by the Dutch Government to issue special stamps for use on correspondence sent from the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

A stamp is due to appear in Austria featuring Josef Maderperger, a sewing-machine inventor.

Belgium's first helicophter postal circuit, inaugurated at Brussels recently, was commemorated by the issue of an airmail stamp which carries a surcharge for the National Aeronautical Committee.

A provisional 11d stamp has been prepared in New Zealand to cover the needs of the increased postage rate for commercial correspondence.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Fort Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a Cinema Show which the boys and girls of that Unit very much enjoyed.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Visiting Committee visited the Kalyan Camps recently.

Have you joined this great brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh?

Please send for its full particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, enclosing a one anna stamp for postage from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21.

JAI HIND.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

FLOWERS TURN THEIR BACK ON MUSIC

(Continued from page 3)

sense and also they can perceive odours. The colours and scents of flowers undoubtedly attract insects and no doubt have come to be associated with the rewards that flowers offer. It is said that 37,000 loads of nectar are needed to make one pound of honey.

Some of the flower names connected with birds have no apparent meaning beyond the fact that the flowers are in bloom about the time when the bird is most often heard or seen. For instance, the crowfoot, which gets one name from its likeness to a bird's claw, is supposed to be Shakespeare's "cuckoo-buds of yellow hue." Truly descriptive names are, however, abundant, but no flower names are more allusive than those of the common larkspur. The projecting nectary gives the flower its popular name, for it suggests the long fourth toe of the skylark directed backwards.

The study of all the many branches of natural history is vast, intricate, fascinating; and the work of countless experts, untiring, patient and painstakings, has mounted up into such a colossal library, and their specimens have been housed in so many spacious museums, that in a lifetime no single person could ever hope to read and see it all. Yet to know the life-history of every bird, beast and insect, to be proficient in every branch of botany, this is knowledge, not understanding.

WAXING OPPRESSION AND WANING FAITH

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(Continued from Page 19)

question of the Constitution is a question of the G.P.U.'

He was silent for full two minutes, walking up and down the length of his room. 'You are right,' he finally declared.

Stalin was having trouble with the G.P.U. Under Yagoda, later executed for his ambitions, the G.P.U. attempted to make itself the head as well as the arm of the dictatorship. It aspired to be a state within a state. Stalin was purging it. Would he also curb, restrain, and dismantle it and thus convert the Constitution into an encouraging reality? If not, the charter that bore his name would remain a gesture to impress the outside democratic world, a blunt arrow in the quiver of the professional Soviet agitator, and a device to mislead foreign and domestic innocents.

While I was assiduously collecting indications to nurture my hopes, they were completely blasted.

The G.P.U. was not curbed or restrained or dismantled. It was merely reshuffled and then clothed with more rights at the expense of the bill of rights.

The noisy Moscow trials of 1936, 1937 and 1938 were already in preparation. In their course, the public would be shown only a very tiny fraction of those many thousands whose death, without trial, from a shot in the back of the neck in the G.P.U. cellars, beat a shrill discord to the official hosannahs for the new 'Stalin Constitution.'

The black plague cast its shadows before, and by the middle of 1936, with the trials still to be announced, I sensed the oncoming night and knew that I no longer wished to live in the Soviet Union.

I could still wax enthusiastic about the potential achievements of new factories and new agricultural methods. I loved the Soviet people. I hoped they would some day have more shoes, homes, electric light. They were having more schools, medical treatment, and vacation facilities. But when I first came to Soviet Russia, though the practical attainments of the revolution were negligible, the spirit was strong. It was a spirit of idealistic dedication and courageous protest. Communism stood for revolt and change. Now, nineteen years after the fiery birth of the Bolshevik regime, ubiquitous fear, amply justified by the terror, had killed revolt, silenced protest, and destroyed civil courage.

In place of idealism, cynical safety-first. In place of dedication to a higher purpose, pursuit of personal aggrandizement. In place of living spirit, dead conformism, bureaucratic formalism, and the parroting of false cliches.

These thoughts, neither clear nor complete, coursed through my brain. Officials who were friends of mine dropped occasional hints but no longer talked from the heart. Journalistic work in Moscow had lost all its excitement and inner compensation. Why should I live in such a country?

At this very juncture—July 1936—civil war erupted in Spain. General Francisco Franco, aided by other reactionary militarists, the Fascist Falange, the monarchists, the rich aristocracy and the big landlords, had launched an insurrection against the liberal, enlightened, democratic, legally elected government.

The Spanish people had won my heart during visits in 1934 and the spring of 1936. They are cultured even when illiterate and starving. They have temperament and a penchant for dramatic pose which would be repulsive if it were not so profoundly dignified. Form is important to them. It was a Spanish woman who said, "We would rather die on our feet than live on our knees." And they had been living for centuries on their knees, held down in poverty and oppression by a thin, backward-looking upper stratum which kept out the French revolution and, in 1936, undertook to keep out the twentieth century. That was the purpose of Franco's insurrection. Not unnaturally, therefore, it immediately received military supplies and personnel from Hitler and Mussolini.

Spain now became the front line against Fascism. I gladly left Russia to be close to the battle. Death stalked Russia in the cellar. Death came to Spain in open combat in the sun. Spain was sad but noble.

(To be continued)

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

THERE are no trumps. South leads. North and South are to make all six tricks against any defense.

BRIDGE PROBLEM SOLUTION

South leads spade to North's king. North leads club jack. East covers (if he does not, North will lead another club) and South wins with club ace. South makes diamond queen, North discarding club nine. South cashes club six. West must hold a spade, or North's seven is good, so he is compelled to discard a heart. North then lets go of the spade. Now if East throws the diamond, South's three is high; if East throws a heart, South leads the heart and North wins two heart tricks.

NORTH
♠ K 7
♡ Q 6
◇
♣ J 9

WEST
♠ Q 10
♡ J 7
◇ 9
♣ 10

EAST
♠
♡ 9 8
◇ J 8
♣ Q 5

SOUTH
♠ 4
♡ 5
◇ Q 3
♣ A 6

BEFORE A SOVIET TRIAL

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(Continued From Page 5)

he realised that I still had some willpower, he would interrupt the interrogation and go back to general questions. I had had more than a hundred examinations. I was very much exhausted, but I realised that he was also very tired. His eyes were wild, and he showed signs of sleeplessness. Once he said to me angrily: "You think you will hold out, but I will outlast you". I said to him: 'Yes, you will outlast me because you can sleep when you wish, you can eat what you wish".

But I was very happy because I realised for the first time that it was not only I who was in this fight. He, too, had something to fear—perhaps from the men above him. Realising this, I became stronger every day, and he became weaker—his attack became weaker.

After 140 examinations I was called to General Rudenko, who became later the chief Russian prosecutor during the Nuremburg trial. He asked me if I was sure that I did not want to make a confession. He asked me to consider once more the fact that I would be the only one in the history of public trials in Russia who had not pleaded guilty. He asked me whether I did not want to reconsider my decision.

Changed Methods

When I refused to change my plea, my conditions in the prison suddenly changed. It was really funny. My prosecutors asked me whether I was satisfied with the conditions, or whether there was anything I wished. I said I was hungry, that I could not sleep, that I had no walks in the courtyard. They said that perhaps something could be arranged. I did not believe in it, but this time I was wrong; from that day to the trial I had lovely food—a lot of bread, butter, ham and eggs, caviare, meat—all for me. And I was taken to the courtyard for walks. This was, I think, because they wanted me to look well at the public hearings. After two or three days trials started. I had decided to plead for myself. At the trials none of my friends were able to withdraw their confessions. They had not had long enough to become normal and they had signed too many statements against themselves. Then again, there were many witnesses—men taken from the Polish underground, who were already condemned to die. These gave complicated facts for which they had been carefully trained. They knew what they had to say by heart, so that sometimes even the prosecutors could not stop them.

At the end of the trial I was sentenced to four months in prison. The fate of my colleagues is painful indeed. Five of them are still in Russia. But where? I do not know. Others—eleven of the accused—returned to Poland after either having served their term, or having been reprieved. Two of them have since been arrested again and sentenced, this time by Military Courts in Poland, to ten years' imprisonment; two others have been kept in prison for several years now without trial or sentence, or perhaps after a secret sentence had been passed. Two died; one as a direct result of his Moscow experiences—when I last saw him his head was all swollen. Only M. Baginski and myself succeeded in escaping.

CAT WITH CRIMSON EYES

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(Continued From Page 2)

base to the tip of its ears. It has a small "X" on its underside. The animal is in a lying position with its tail wrapped around its forepaws.

Remember, the ruby-eyed cat is now more than 50 years old and will bear evidences of age. Fine cracks will be apparent on its body glaze. Its colour, originally yellow, will have become darkened.

To the lucky treasure hunter who will one day find this fabulous cat will come a rich reward. And yet, it is just possible that this reward may already have been collected.

A few years ago in Kentucky occurred one of the most mysterious murders in American crime annals. One morning, the caretaker of a small cemetery found the body of a man, obviously a foreigner, who had been clawed to death by a wild animal. And near-by on the ground lay the broken figure of a glazed cat!

APES WIN A MEDAL

For the first time in the history of warfare an ape has been presented with a medal. True, the medal was roughly made from a cigarette tin, but there is no doubt that the beast earned the award.

A family of Gibbon apes, pets of a small French army post guarding a stretch of road between Saigon and the Cambodian capital, helped to repel a determined raid by Vietminh guerrillas. The raiders were creeping under barbed-wire defences when they were heard by the apes, who screamed and threw stones at them. The noise alerted the garrison who drove off the attackers.

Next day the officer commanding the garrison "summoned" the senior ape before him and presented him with the improvised medal.

RUSSIA'S BUSIEST SPY NEST

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(Continued from Page 20)

—to sneak into some secluded spot on Japan's long unguarded coast line, drop off an agent or bring out some "hot" Japanese Communist leader who has been put on the police pick up list.

Chief Liaison

On the surface, at least, their chief liaison now, outside of radio, is a monthly boat run from Vladivostok to Tokyo—often an American lend-lease mine—sweeper—which has a known cargo of caviar and vodka.

The American Diplomatic Section attached to SCAP received a phone call from the Soviet embassy at 4:45 p.m., May 26th— almost one month before the Korean war broke out.

And to a suddenly agitated American consular clerk, the Soviets announced that Lieutenant General Kuzma Derevyanko, chief of the Russian Diplomatic Mission in Japan since the surrender, would leave for Moscow the following day.

At eleven o'clock the next day, while SCAP officials were still trying to figure out the unexpected pull-out and the complete lack of any farewell formalities, a grimy 500-ton fishing trawler slid out through the fairway of Tokyo Bay, carrying General Derevyanko and 48 members of his embassy staff and their wives.

On Korea

A month later, however, it was not difficult to figure out why the Kremlin's bosses had summoned their Tokyo man. When Derevyanko arrived back in Moscow in early June, the first question fired at him probably was this:

What is the state of American occupation forces in Japan and has the recently completed American combat training programme been effective? Then they probably wanted Derevyanko's opinion as to whether Korea had been "written off" by the Americans as had appeared to be the case.

And then came the 64-ruble question: If war broke out in Korea would America intervene?

Derevyanko, who for four and a half years had been in close social and official contact with many foreign diplomats and occupation personnel in Tokyo, should have been in an excellent position to answer these questions.

His Successor

The Mitsubishi 21 tenants have lived a quiet, secluded life, unobserved except for the American junior officers who used to turn out their lights at night in the adjecent Yuraku Hotel billet and peer across the street into the Soviet offices and bedrooms.

Probably under strict orders they left social liaison to their more experienced chief. And Derevyanko, until the latter days of his stay in Tokyo, was a capable host and much sought-after guest.

His successor, Major General Alexei Kislenko, who arrived on August 30th was an entirely different type.

But there is little question but that Kislenko and the Soviet embassy staff, while avoiding the public gaze, are still running what undoubtedly is Russia's busiest spy nest.

IMMORTAL LOVE

★

(Continued from Page 4.)

why have you punished me so callously?"

But nothing moved.

Hamied was furious. He took out a big white paper from his pocket and ....and a very big, ominous looking sharp dagger.

It shone with peculiar brilliance in the candle-light.

He rose up, embraced Anar, kissed her violently and jumping back, plunged it straight into his heart!

He groaned and wriggled in the pool of blood. He crawled towards the paper. He dipped his finger in his blood and wrote on the paper in bold letters

"HAMEID-ANAR, IMMORTAL LOVERS"

Just then he collapsed. He raised his head in agony and the policeman and the two dazed townsmen saw and heard him utter a last, piteous wail "Anar! Anar! I'll meet you soon!"

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ARE WOMEN REALLY THE GENTLER SEX?

Kinsey Report Reveals 'Iceberg' Percentage

FIVE YEARS AGO, a young American scientist backed by $100,000 in funds from the Rockefeller Foundation startled the civilised world with a book boldly titled, 'Sexual Behaviour in the Human Male' writes Edward G. Grant in 'The Graphic Magazine.'

Selling one million copies, it confronted medical research with sensational new details on the private lives of men—or, at least, American men. With 804 pages of clinical case histories, "graphs of frequency," and startling statistics, its disclosures aroused a storm of protest.

Yet today the unperturbed scientist, Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, is checking the manuscript of a sequel with the euphemistic title, 'Sexual Behaviour in the Human Female.'

For the first time, 6,500 women have answered searching questions on their intimate love lives.

First Results

Today the first known results of this new Kinsey report turn a searchlight on the so-called weaker sex. Compiled with cold scientific detachment, it doubtless will arouse as much opposition as the first report did with its statement that 42 per cent of American husbands are guilty of 'nfidelity.

The new report will reveal that, far from being the gentler or more romantic sex the vast majority of American women can dispense with the soft impeachments of passion for years at a time.

While the first Kinsey report showed that men have commenced an adult emotional pattern at the age of fifteen, the sequel proves that women near the peak of their emotional drive at twentynine.

Among three thousand married women, few sigh for more attention from their husbands, but some 62 per cent desire less.

Juliet may, in fact, have considered Romeo much too loving, for Dr. Kinsey has found that the average American girl gets along well enough with only a fifth of the emotional disturbance that troubles the college boy.

Woman high-school biology teachers who consider a ninth grade school-boy too young for sex instruction will have to amend their ideas, Dr. Kinsey declares. Many people undoubtedly will be shocked by the assertion in his forthcoming volume that the average schoolboy is already as experienced as his teacher ever will be.

Iceberg Percentage

No less controversial is his claim that, despite the emphasis of movie close-ups on kisses and "clinches," 30 per cent of all women are completely unresponsive to love-making.

Among this iceberg percentage Kinsey infers, are career women who claim that they have sublimated their energies. Psychiatrists can waste their time, says Dr. Kinsey, "on treating females who are misjudged to be cases of repression when, in actuality some of them never were equipped to respond."

Reaction graphs in the new report also reveal that it is more difficult for a woman, than for a man, to abandon herself to a tender mood. Underlying the glamor of American society weddings is the secret chagrin disclosed by Dr. Kinsey's special chapter on petting.

Petting

"The inhibitions of the upper level female are more extreme than those of the average male," he stresses. Some of these women object to their partners on the honeymoon, and a larger number of the wives remain uninterested through the years of marriage.

In the American game of premarital petting a girl is allowed every laxity except that of going too far. Dr. Kinsey argues that she cannot be expected to reverse her attitude at the first chime of wedding bells.

Worried American mothers may on the other hand find comfort in the investigator's marginal discovery that younger girls can pet without emotion or special reaction. Though younger boys are supposed to be toughies who despise girls, most boys—according to the report—play love games: the figure for girls is one in every five. Pre-eminently shocking, however, is Dr. Kinsey's statement that older girls encourage boys and often teach the first love lessons.

Dynamite

Similarly, in spite of romantic stress on shaded lamps and high-powered love, the Kinsey study of woman shows a preference for darkness and slow tempo.

Though men are often moved by glamorous pin-ups, fewer than 10 per cent of the 6,500 sample women confessed to be stirred by books or pictures.

"This finding is dynamite", a psychologist says, "for it undermines the inner reasons for the censorship of plays, books, and movies."

Above all, the new Kinsey report for the first time marshals concrete scientific data on the differences between the sexes. Statistically, between the ages of twenty-five and seventy, there is less difference than was expected. A younger generation who talks differently about sex than their elders may not be acting so differently.

In 'Sexual Behaviour in the Human Female', Dr. Kinsey finds that wives stray far less frequently than men. But this is by no means the last of the Kinsey case books. Another 88,000 persons now are to be questioned for seven further volumes studying martial adjustment and other problems.

28,000-DOLLAR LEGS

DOLORES PARKER, the Coloured American singer and dancer attended a reception at the Mayfair Stork Room, in London. She is the only coloured girl in the world to have her legs insured—and they are insured for 28,000 dollars.

CALLING-UP

As part of Britain's defence programme 235,000 reservists of all Services will be called up during 1951 for a short course of training. The scene in the Record Office of the Royal Artillery in Kent, (above) where a large staff are at work on the call-up forms.

Electric Eel Air Travels

In February 1951, K. L. M. had to provide transport for an unusual cargo. The K.L.M. Agent in Georgetown (British Guiana) had booked freight space for an "electric eel" a fish about six feet long which was caught in the rivers of French Guiana.

An unusual feature of this fish is that it is capable of developing electricity of 300-500 voltage. In the Zoo at Georgetown, where a number of these electric eels are kept, a series of lamps was lit by the current generated through contact with their skins.

Before being put on board the K.L.M. plane, this odd fish was carefully packed in an insulated drum for its journey from Georgetown to the Zurich Zoo.

Daughter Of Nazi No. 2

EDDA GOERING, twelve-year-old daughter of FIELD MARSHAL HERMAN GOERING, lives in a quiet flat on the fourth floor of a Munich block, with her mother EMMY GOERING-SONNEMANN. Emma is a pupil in the second class of the "St. Anna Grammar School" in Munich—and according to her teachers—is one of the brightest pupils in the school. EDDA leans against a lamp-post as she awaits transport to school.

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BACK ON THE STAGE AT 81

THAT wonderful old man of the theatre and screen, A. E. Mattews, now aged 81, who says he glances at the obituary notices every morning to make sure his name is not there, is back on the West-end stage in "The Gay Invalid." at the Garrick. He will also be seen in a new film, "The Galloping Major" shortly.

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